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The Daily Colonist

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VOL. XCIV. NO. 30 VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905. FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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The Week At Ottawa

Review of Events of Past Six Days at the Federal Capital.

Judges Senators and Commons Granted Increase in Their Salaries.

Imperial Authorities Have no Intention to Abandon Naval Bases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 15.—Parliament is on the home stretch. After fanning the air for six months the Commons this week have shown such commendable despatch that had the same activity been displayed in the earlier part of the session as has been evidenced in the past three or four days, the entire business of the country could have been disposed of in six or eight weeks. It is the same old story. Legislators dawdle over their work in the early days of the session, and then when they get nostalgic fever everything goes with a rush. Appropriations, which were passed as quickly as the deputy speaker could read them off, and vote betide the unlucky members who sought to interrupt the voting of supplies.

One lesson that has been derived from the first session of the new parliament of Canada. It has somewhat impressed itself upon the old-timers in previous sessions, but never so forcibly as in this year of grace. Owing to the undue prolixity of the session, members have felt themselves free to come and go as they please. The result has been that with 213 members in the House this year, at no time, except on special call of the party whips, have there been more than 100 members present. Some days the attendance was so slim that it was the subject of marked comment. Under the act respecting the House of Commons members are allowed fifteen days' absence for all other days not in attendance there is deducted from the sessional indemnity a sum of \$8 per day.

Unearned Increment

At the end of the session they are supposed to make a declaration of the number of days they had not been present, but many refuse to give, while others neglect it. As a member cannot be compelled to make the declaration, the government of the House has to assume that the member had been in attendance regularly and pays him on the assumption that he has been present every day. The results in many members are paid for days when they were absent. The government is very susceptible to newspaper criticism, and so pointed have been press comments about the irregular attendance that it is said the condition of an increase in the sessional indemnity to members a new system should be devised which will have the effect of guaranteeing better attendance on the part of the people's representatives. It is stated to be the intention to require every member of the Commons to sign an attendance roll daily, and for every day during the session that his name does not appear upon it the usual deduction will be made. When members fully understand that for every day they are away from their parliamentary duties it is going to cost them \$8 it will certainly induce them to stay around the parliament buildings a little more than they have been doing.

Increase in Salaries

Some weeks ago I referred to the possibility that there would be an increase in the pay of the judges. Both sides agreed that this should be given, but up to the time of writing formal notice for the increase has not been handed to the clerk of the House. There is considerable diversity of opinion regarding the increase of salary to other ministers. If the remuneration to members of the cabinet could be placed upon a graded scale commensurate with the duties they perform it would be a sensible idea. It is said some dissenting members have a few ministers deserve more than \$8,000 a year, while others are well paid at the latter figure. The Eastern press has expressed itself very strongly upon this point.

The proposal to make an allowance of \$5,000 to the leader of the opposition is on the other hand warmly approved. It is felt that when a man like Mr. Borden devotes practically all his time to the service of the country, while the duties of the leader of the opposition actually call for, the least the country can do is to recognize the great services which he renders. That question was incidentally alluded to at the opposition caucus a few days ago, and Mr. Borden himself was opposed to the principle, doubtless through feeling of modesty, seeing he would be the first one to be affected, his followers were insistent that should the proposition be made by the government he should not refuse to accept it.

This question took definite shape to-night. Hon. Mr. Fielding gives notice of an increased sessional indemnity to \$2,500 for members and members have Mr. Borden is to receive an allowance of \$7,000 over and above his sessional indemnity. Members are to have \$15 deducted for every day they are absent. Members' mileage is cut off and instead they are only allowed the actual travelling expenses. This is quite a difference to British Columbia senators and members. Members will be paid monthly only and must make a sworn statement of their attendance before the clerk of the House. Notice of the increase to Premier Laurier has not been given yet, but it is understood the figure will be \$12,000. Judges of superior and county courts of all the provinces will receive an increase of salaries. Each superior court judge will receive an increase of

two thousand and each county court judge one thousand.

Auditor-General's Resignation

The Commons discussed this morning and afternoon. Messrs. Lennox, Foster, Borden and other members of the government for its ungenerous treatment of a faithful public servant and insisted that in the interests of the country amendments should be made to the audit act. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied in an angry mood and fired off some harsh things about Mr. McDougall. He said he had been unduly fussy instead of attending to his duties.

Mr. Borden asked whether or not it was expected the naval station at Esquimalt would be continued. Sir F. Borden said that there had been a change in the policy of the admiralty on the subject of naval bases. As far as he understood, however, there was no intention to abandon either Halifax or Esquimalt. He had positive assurance as to Halifax, and he understood the same was the case regarding Esquimalt.

The Senate rejected Sir Mackenzie Bowell's amendment for the six months' hoist to the autonomy bill by 33 to 17. Two Conservatives, Poirier and Sullivan, voted for the government.

Robert Marshall, Vancouver, is appointed inspector of weights and measures for Vancouver district.

At the Liberal caucus yesterday a proposition was mooted which fell somewhat short of the mark and the fact that it is likely that it has been dropped for some years at any rate. The suggestion was made that an annuity be given to all privy councillors who have held a ministerial portfolio. Opinion was expressed that when a man spends the best years of his life in the service of the country the very least the country could do for him was to see that he should not suffer by reason of the fact that his business or profession might have been injured while attending to his ministerial duties. It was said in support of the proposal that in certain cases pensions are given to ex-ministers who have been injured while attending to their ministerial duties. It was said in support of the proposal that this would afford sufficient precedent for action by the Canadian parliament. There was so much diversity of opinion upon the subject that, as already stated, the project was dropped.

French Submarine Finally Raised

Sunken War Vessel Brought to the Surface After Much Labor.

Bodies of the Fourteen Unfortunate Sailors Recovered From Wreck.

BIZERTE, Tunisia, July 15.—The submarine boat Farfadet, which sank at the entrance of the port of Sidi Abdallah on July 6, was towed into drydock today, after ten days' incessant efforts to raise her. The salvage operations, which were conducted by Admiral Aubert, assisted by 250 sailors and a large staff of engineers, have been attended throughout with a long series of mishaps.

In the second day after the accident, when members of the crew of the Farfadet were yet alive, the submarine was brought to the surface and the rescue of the men was thought to be a matter of a few minutes, but the cables snapped and the submarine sank into the deep mud. Five successive efforts to raise the vessel likewise proved unsuccessful.

Today, however, under the supervision of Admiral Fourrier and Aubert, the Farfadet was raised and towed into the Sidi Abdallah arsenal. The hull of the submarine was covered with slime, but was undamaged. When the door of the Farfadet was opened, there was a rush of noxious gases from the decomposing bodies of the fourteen men who had perished in her, and great excitement prevailed among the naval officers and men who had assisted in raising the vessel.

Powerful deodorants were immediately introduced into the vessel and the ventilators were started. An inspection of the Farfadet shows that her crew employed every imaginable device in their attempts to escape.

The authorities have decided on complete disinfection of the submarine before taking out the bodies.

Paris, July 15.—The minister of marine has received despatches from Bizerta, Tunis, saying that the efforts to raise the floating dock to which the sunken submarine boat had been fastened were successful this afternoon. The dock was taken to Sidi Abdallah Lan, where it will be placed in drydock for the purpose of opening the submarine and taking out the bodies of her crew.

BOLD AGRARIAN ROBBERS.

London, July 15.—The correspondent of the Standard at Odessa asserts that, with a view to averting another murder, the majority of the landed proprietors are now voluntarily conceding to the revolutionary peasants one third of their crops, and in many instances one third of their stock also.

NOMINATIONS IN ALBERNI.

Two Candidates Placed in Running for Vacant Seat.

Nanaimo, July 15.—Nominations for the by-election passed off quietly this afternoon at Alberni without incident as follows: W. Manson, jr., accountant, Nanaimo (Conservative), proposed by John McLean, and seconded by Thos. Kilpatrick; Hugh Aiken, editor, Nanaimo (Liberal), proposed by John King, seconded by George Forrest.

John Odell of this city died here today as the result of injury sustained in the collapse of a sawmill on Wednesday last at Haslam's sawmill, whereby a dozen men were more or less injured. The deceased, who was 67 years of age, was a native of Limerick, Ireland, coming to Canada fifty-four years ago, during the last twelve of which he has resided in this city. He leaves a widow and seven children.

CZAR CARICATURED.

Thinly-Disguised Portrait of Weak Emperor Published in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—A sketch of a "department chief" which has appeared in the Slav is attracting much attention. Palpably it is a thinly-disguised but cleverly drawn portrait of the Emperor, painting him as a vacillating chief whose subordinates are always courting his favor but are never sure of their positions, with the result that there is complete chaos in the "department." Like Gulliver's famous portrait of Emperor William in Caligula which attracted so much attention a few years ago, although the author escaped punishment for lese majeste by avoiding the use of the Emperor's name, the present publication gives the authorities a vehicle which they can use in publishing either the paper or the author of the sketch.

M. Witte in A Temper

Received by Czar and Reported to Have Spoken Very Plainly.

Emperor Intimates That Count Lamsdorf Exceeded His Authority.

Russian Official Press Expresses Confidence in the Chief Plenipotentiary.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—M. Witte, after his audience with the Emperor at Peterhof, returned last evening to St. Petersburg, and drove direct to the foreign office and was closeted for three hours with Foreign Minister Lamsdorf. A sensational report was current early this morning, that M. Witte might not go to Washington after all. According to the story his audience with the Emperor was anything but smooth. His Majesty rather resenting M. Witte's plain spoken ideas and indicating that under the circumstances he would prefer that Baron Rosen should act as chief plenipotentiary. The Emperor is even said to have intimated that Count Lamsdorf exceeded his authority in officially announcing to the Washington government that M. Witte would occupy the first position.

M. Witte is said to have left the Em-

SPANISH GRANDEE DEAD.

Madrid, July 15.—Marquis Villavieja, a former premier of Spain, died here today.

CO-RESPONDENT'S SUICIDE.

Elderly Luthario Shoots Himself Rather Than Face Court.

New York, July 15.—Louis A. Apagar, 65 years old, married and a grandfather, killed himself in Jersey City today by shooting while in a fit of remorse following sensational disclosures which resulted yesterday in the granting of a divorce to George M. Meyers against Clara E. Meyers. Apagar was named as the co-respondent. The suit had been on trial for several days and had attracted widespread attention. Apagar was well-to-do and resided with his wife in a house which he owned in one of the most desirable residential streets in Jersey City.

PEARY READY TO SAIL.

Steamer Roosevelt Will Start for the North Pole Today.

New York, July 15.—Commodore Peary expects to sail for Sydney, C. B., on his specially constructed Arctic ship, the Roosevelt, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. At Sydney the Roosevelt will take on coal and additional supplies, after which she will proceed to Cape Sabine, where the party will go into winter quarters to perfect arrangements for the dash for the North Pole next season. Commander Peary has abandoned the idea of carrying a wireless telegraph equipment and reports of his whereabouts will be few after he takes to the sledges at Cape Sabine.

New York, July 15.—The sailing of the Peary Arctic ship Roosevelt, which was scheduled for today, has been postponed until tomorrow. The departure of the expedition was delayed to await the arrival of a shipment of spare parts for the ship's machinery.

Situation In France

Amusing Display of Mock Heroics by Exiled Pseudo-patriots.

Boulanger's Successors Maintain Opera Bouffe Character to the Last.

Republic to Be Sounded on the Question of Russia's War Indemnity.

PARIS, July 15.—The amnesty proclaimed by President Loubet Friday, which permits the return to France of Paul Deroulede and others condemned to exile for sedition by the high court, has awakened somewhat of a serio-comic agitation in the whole country is interested. Deroulede and his compatriots indignantly spurned amnesty in the form of a pardon claiming that it placed them in the same category as convicted criminals, and Deroulede has informed his friends of his intention to go to Austria until his country's peril requires his presence here.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanger and has a large following. He is seriously believed that he sooner or later will rescue France from her present condition. Therefore his pronouncement haughtily refusing to return until the opportunity arrives, attracts widespread attention. He puts forth a program calculated to win the public, his main policy being resistance of the encroachments of Germany and condemnation of the government's course in permitting Germany to force the retirement of Foreign Minister Delcasse.

Count Delor Saluces and Andre Buffet, fellow exiles with Deroulede, have returned to France. Buffet, however, maintained the opera bouffe character, addressing to President Loubet an insulting telegram disavowing pardon and saying that they returned in spite of executive clemency. The government thus far has ignored the tactics of the former exiles, apparently not considering serious their popular appeals or their intimations that they will arouse new agitation against the existing regime.

M. Witte's Mission

The foreign office is advised that M. Witte, chief plenipotentiary for Russia, will arrive here on July 21st. It is expected he will have a conference with Premier Rouvier, as his early arrival in Paris will permit of his staying four or five days before the sailing of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. It will also permit M. Witte to get the views of the French financiers in case the indemnity question later requires recourse to French bankers.

Officials here say that M. Witte's section as plenipotentiary is chiefly significant because he always maintained that Manchuria was a field for Russian commercial development, but not a field for political expansion. Therefore he would foresee that he will seek to save Russia's commercial rather than political status in the Far East.

The new commercial treaty between France and Russia is designed to meet Germany's efforts to secure better access to the markets of Russia. Germany renounced her commercial treaty with Russia at the same time she renounced that with the United States. This was followed by negotiations for a new German-Russian treaty, under which Germany sets notable advantages. France therefore will send a delegation of leading officials to St. Petersburg to co-operate with M. Bompard, the French ambassador, in securing a treaty which will give France products and facilities equal to those given to Germany.

The competition between these two countries for Russian trade is extremely keen, and the immense purchase of war supplies by Russia has given an added importance to it.

MINING AT ROSSLAND.

Progress of the Camp During the Past Week.

Rosslund, July 15.—On the ninth level of the Central shaft a station has been cut out and hoisting engine installed for the purpose of deepening the shaft for 200 feet below that level. The purpose is to develop an ore chute which has been opened by winze extending down from the ninth level for a distance of 190 feet, and which was extended down in pay ore for this entire distance, forming one of the most important chutes ever found in this camp. The work of deepening the shaft will be commenced on Tuesday next and will occupy two months' time.

The Jumbo is being extensively developed on the No. 1 and intermediate levels. The development reveals that the mine is very extensive, and the management states that it has a year ahead of it in showing the extent of the large ore chutes on these two levels. The Jumbo promises to develop into one of the largest mines of the camp.

The following are the shipments of the week: Le Roi, 1,950 tons; Le Roi milled, 150; Centaur, 2,450; War Eagle, 1,550; Le Roi No. 2, 691; Jumbo, 200; Splitze, 120; total, 6,268 tons; for the year to date, 181,788 tons.

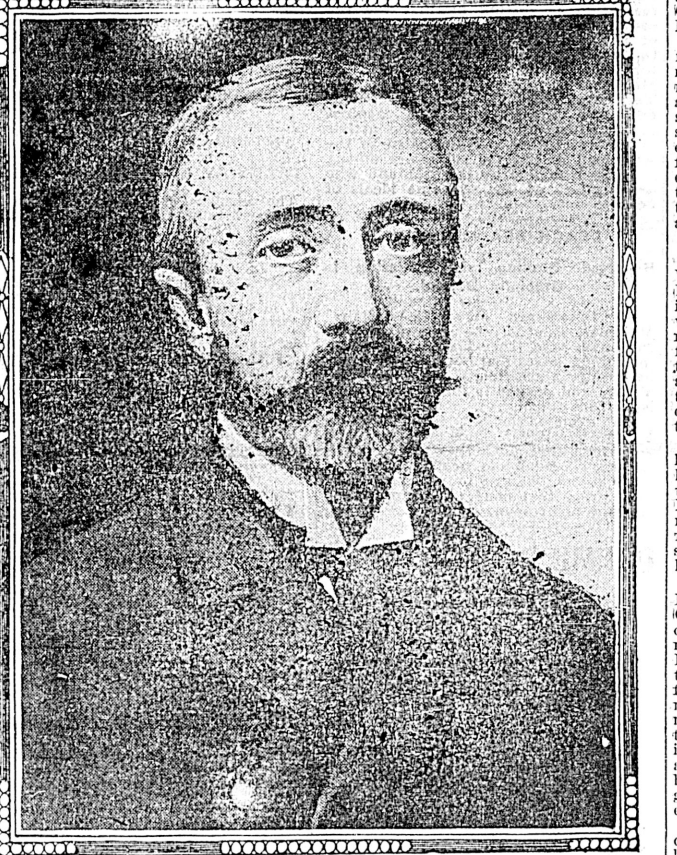
EARTHQUAKE IN MAINE.

Severe Shock Disturbs Many Portions of the State.

Portland, Me., July 15.—A slight earthquake shock was felt at 5:10 a. m. today, followed in a few seconds by a heavier one. The damage was reported. The shocks are said to be heavier than those experienced on March 21, 1904. They were reported very severe at Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Rockland and Brunswick. Reports from Thomaston say that one shock was felt there shortly after 5 o'clock of about 15 seconds' duration. The state prison at Thomaston was shaken noticeably, and dishes and stove-covers rattled.

Bangor there was one long rumble which rattled dishes and shook windows. State Geologist Lea of Bowdoin College said as far as he could judge the tumultuous agitation passed from east to west at 5:10 o'clock, and was between seven and ten seconds in duration. There is no instrument at Bowdoin for registering the velocity and strength of the concussion. Professor Lea said it was one of those shocks which is caused by the slipping of rock on the side of a fissure.

Concord, N. H., July 15.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in the city at 5:10 o'clock this morning. Reports from Manchester and other points indicate that a distinct shock was experienced over the southern part of the state at the same time.



Russian Plenipotentiary now in New York.

Norwegian Houses Discuss Situation

Ministers are Accused of Falsifying King Oscar's Last Rescript.

Both Branches Holding Secret Sessions and Senators Look Grave.

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—The Norwegian storting today voted to increase the duty on port from 2½ cents to 3½ cents. This indicates that the government will raise the entire tariff.

In the lower house of the riksdag today the minister of justice answered Pastor Waldenström's interpellation as to why he refused to accept the resignation of the Norwegian cabinet by omitting in the statement appearing in the storting minutes the word "now" in the sentence, "I cannot now obtain another cabinet." The minister of justice informed the riksdag that Premier Michelsén gave the correct version of the rescript, but that Herr Berner, the president of the storting, omitted the fatal word in reading to the storting.

Tonight both houses of the riksdag are holding secret sessions, discussing with a special committee its preliminary proposals. The greatest secrecy prevails, and it is impossible to get an inkling of what is going on from the members, except the information, which is considered reliable, that the committee will not reach any conclusion earlier than the middle of next week. Members of the senate, on leaving the building, the doors of which are all closed and guarded, are looking unusually grave. The house is still in session.

RUSSIAN ENVOY SAILS.

M. Pokotloff Leaves Shanghai on the Empress of China.

Shanghai, July 15.—M. Pokotloff, Russian minister to China, left today for Vancouver on the steamer Empress of China. M. Pokotloff is on his way to Washington to attend the peace conference about to be held. He has been appointed by the Russian government to assist the plenipotentiaries in the work before the conference.

SS. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, July 23, 11 a. m.
SS. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Aug. 6.
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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905.

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VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR.

The Daily Colonist is on sale at Rich's News Stands in all Exhibit Buildings, and on the grounds; also at the "American Inn" News Stand.

THE SEWERAGE BY-LAW.

Mayor Barnard writes a letter in this issue calling attention to the desirability of passing the by-law to be voted on the 21st inst. It was not necessary to more than refer to it here by asking our readers to read and carefully consider what His Worship has to say on the subject. He has included all the arguments, in a clear, concise and business-like way, that we could suggest. He emphasizes one or two facts that are important to keep in mind. One is that to the sewerage already accomplished are due the splendid health record the city now has and the substantial reduction in the expenditure by the Board of Health. The other is that the passing of the by-law does not involve the increase of taxation by a single cent. Two such considerations as these ought to be sufficient to carry the by-law by an unanimous vote.

NO WEAK HEARTS.

Dr. James Goodhart, LL.D. (mark the name) in a recent address to the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, warned the public and the medical profession against the evils of treating healthy hearts as diseased. "It is a harmful thing," said Dr. Goodhart, "for anyone to coddle his heart when there is no disease, and I think we (the medical profession) are far too instrumental in aiding and abetting this."

Commenting on the way the terms "dilated heart" and "heart strain" were abused, he said the last case to come under his observation was that of a young man who complained that he had strained his heart while rowing three years ago, and that that organ still "ran away" if he did any thing violent. The truth, however, was that the man was a weakling, with no disease of the heart. The treatment for it, if it could be adopted, would be to send him rough-riding over a cattle ranch for a year or two, for his heart and muscular system needed more work, and not less.

"One may well deal a little less extravagantly with the principle of rest. I often see, as I think, this treatment pushed too far. I see people absolutely forbidden to walk uphill, or 'exercised' in a bath chair, or carried up and down stairs."

Far more good would be done, in Dr. Goodhart's opinion, if doctors would pronounce people sound, even if out of health, and thus sending them forth with renewed hope, than by keeping them in the chains of uncertainty and nervous dread, when which nothing can be more crushing to the utility of a life or more harmful to the chance of regaining health.

"I know of no symptoms of a weak heart," said he. "Yet how often the use of that term leads either to a state of nervous dread, from which recovery is most difficult, or else to a life of absolute idleness, which, by causing enervation, is likely sooner or later to lead to the very evil which it was intended to combat."

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND ESQUIMALT.

We publish elsewhere for the information of readers some particulars of the negotiations which have taken place between the Imperial and Dominion authorities with respect to the taking over by Canada of the military establishments and forts at Esquimalt and Halifax. The correspondence is interesting as affording an explanation of delay. As we anticipated, it has been occasioned by certain peculiar views held by the Canadian government as expressed through Sir Frederick Borden, head of the militia department. They are opposed to the paying of a lump sum to the War Office and leaving the whole control for the time being with that body, notwithstanding that a certain dependence upon the officers of the Imperial force, the benefit of whose experience and advice is considered very desirable, is admitted. The objection raised by Sir Frederick Borden to complying with the suggestions of the War Office is based on the lack of constitutional authority. It would be presumptuous, perhaps, to question the position taken by the Dominion government, which is no doubt advised by its law officers, but why it should be unconstitutional to vote a lump sum to be handed over out of the control of the Dominion government is certainly not clear to our mind. The Dominion government has absolute control over its finances. If parliament voted to throw several million dollars into the Rideau Canal, or pay an annual pension to the Shah of Persia, it has the power to do so. It was decided years ago that the

parliament of Canada could increase the subsidies to the provinces indefinitely without any amendment to the B. N. A. Act. When it was proposed that British Columbia should take stock in the Pacific Cable to the extent of \$1,000,000, the power of the province to do so was questioned. Sir John Bournon, however, submitted it as his opinion that under the section of the B. N. A. Act which gave the provinces exclusive authority to deal with their own revenues in their own way, there was no constitutional bar to the course proposed. If the province has the power, the authority of the Dominion cannot be less.

Altogether, the position taken by the Minister of Militia is incomprehensible so far as it is disclosed in the papers brought down to parliament, and suggests the pedlar's tactics of haggling over terms, rather than those of a statesman. The government is confessedly at the mercy of the Imperial authorities in the matter. Sir Frederick Borden finds himself unable to take over the defences in the way he himself proposed, and at the same time, hesitates to trust the Imperial authorities with the control of expenditure of money necessary for keeping up the military establishments at Esquimalt and Halifax until Canada is in a position to assume complete responsibility. His attitude has placed Canada in a very undignified relation with the War Office. If he were prepared to make good the part he wishes the country to play in military matters, it would be quite consistent and proper to take the position he does; but as he is not, and is dependent upon the Imperial forces for many things necessary to success, it would be a much more dignified and manly course to vote the money without conditions to the War Office. The honor and honesty of the Imperial government are not less than the honor and honesty of the officials of the Dominion government. At least, in the circumstances, it would be an act of courtesy on the part of Sir Frederick, who owes the distinction of a title to His Majesty, to proceed upon that assumption.

DEVELOPING THE DISTRICT.

A short time ago the Colonist announced that it would undertake to discuss at intervals the question of local development in the way of fruit-growing, poultry-raising, dairying, bee-keeping and the like, for the purpose of creating interest in the importance of small farming, for which the province is so well adapted, and especially this portion of the Island of Vancouver. This is important, more particularly in view of the plan of development which has been announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with the E. & N. land grant. If it can be demonstrated by actual experience that land already under cultivation on the small-holding principle has been made to pay, and pay handsomely, it follows that the land which the Canadian Pacific Railway has in prospect to be brought into cultivation, much of it fertile after being cleared, will materially add to the producing capacity and importance of the Island. It will also serve as a valuable object lesson for those parts of the province where conditions are similar to what they are in the E. & N. land grant. If it can be shown by actual results that from \$100 to \$200 an acre, and in some instances even more, in profit can be realized from the soil under intelligent and intensive cultivation, it means that there is a great future for the country tributary to Victoria, even if the anticipations in regard to other resources were not realized at all. But outside of the land grant altogether, in close proximity to this and other settled communities, there is much land that can be utilized, which is lying waste at the present time. If we travel around through the districts on the southern end of this island, we shall find clearing going on, and small farms blocked out, with possibilities that are surprising. Timbered land that looks unpromising and even barren in appearance reveals soil when the surface is cleared and cultivated that will afford a profitable living for the industrious occupiers. It requires only a fair knowledge of land to make selections for fruit and poultry raising that will well repay the labor and expense involved in reclamation, providing it can be demonstrated that more modern methods of clearing can be adopted to reduce the expense in a fair proportion to the value of the land when cleared. In this respect we are looking to the experiments to be undertaken by the E. & N. land department to be of immense value in proving the agricultural capabilities of land that has heretofore been neglected on account of the lack of capital necessary to make it available under present methods. We would not recommend farmers spending from \$100 to \$150 per acre in making land ready for the plough. Farming is a business proposition like any other industry, and if more capital is invested at the outset than can be made to pay a dividend, it must be a losing game; but if, by the use of modern machinery, it is possible to reduce the cost of clearing to \$30 or even \$50 an acre, then there is every reason to warrant enterprise on an extensive basis being carried on. It is impossible to say just what proportion of lands might be profitably made amenable to such treatment. There are undoubtedly considerable areas that would not be worth the trouble and expense of clearing under any system. There are, however, to any observing man who has tramped the forests of Vancouver Island, either in quest of game or as a prospector for timber or land or minerals, many small areas admirably adapted for profitable cultivation. There are many rich spots, easily cleared as well, that are off the beaten line of travel. When a detailed report has been made by the exploring parties now in the field, we shall be in a position to judge more accurately of the extent of arable land. In the meantime we know enough of the result of ordinary observation to justify strong hopes for future development.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories one of the successful methods employed by the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway was the

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collection of experiences on the part of the settlers, and their publication in pamphlet form. Their impressions of and success in the country had a decided effect in inducing others to follow their example in taking up land. The method can well be adopted in this country. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and what a few men have accomplished is possible in the case of numbers of others. The Colonist has, therefore, decided to interview farmers in the districts about Victoria with the object of obtaining their views, their experiences, and the results they have achieved. This, together with a more or less detailed description of the field of their operations, will, we trust, have the effect of calling attention to the widespread opportunities afforded in this section of country for the small holder to do well. As we have pointed out on previous occasions, the small industry is not to be despised as a factor. In the multiplication of small industries the greatest prosperity exists. Horticulture is one of the industries in which combinations and monopoly cannot interfere with the interest of the small man. It is practically the only field where he is not likely to ever be crowded to the wall by the large operator. It is, therefore, not only the field of greatest independence, but the most attractive under modern conditions of industrial life. For the city of Victoria, the population of the districts contiguous to it, and the development of the land to its fullest and best extent, means a source of great wealth.

The first of the articles so suggested appears in this issue, and will be followed by a number of others. An effort has been made to give results in a practical way, in as concise form as possible, eliminating all unnecessary elaboration or useless details. It is entitled "Chickens for Profit."

A MOMENTOUS DISCOVERY.

In the Nineteenth Century, of January, 1878, John Tyndall wrote as follows: "The checks which experience alone can furnish being absent, the spontaneous generation of creatures quite as high as the frog in the scale of being was assumed for ages to be a fact. Here, as elsewhere, the dominant mind of Aristotle stamped its notions on the world at large. For nearly twenty centuries after him men found no difficulty in believing in cases of spontaneous generation which would now be rejected as monstrous by the most fanatical supporter of the doctrine. Shell-fish of all kinds were supposed to be without parental origin. Eels were supposed to spring spontaneously from the fat ooze of the Nile. Caterpillars were the spontaneous products of the leaves on which they fed; while winged insects, serpents, rats and mice were all thought capable of being generated without sexual intervention."

Tyndall further refers to his own impressions, when he saw as a child an imperfectly salted roll of beef cut into and coils of maggots laid bare, that beef had certain generative powers. We can all doubtless recall when we believed that horse hairs turned into the little white worms the spring from which we drank as boys. Strange to say, as Tyndall expresses it, the childhood of the individual typifies that of the race, and the belief enunciated was that of the world for nearly two thousand years. Philosophers both before and after Aristotle were observers, and the conclusion they came to without our present day knowledge of the existence of bacteria, was a most natural one. Water that was sealed up from contact with the air became alive with living forms. Tadpoles had no visible ancestors; the sprightly mite developed in the heart of the cheese apparently without cause; worms consumed the body that lay boxed and shrouded; Phillip II. of Spain was afflicted with a plague of vermin that exuded from under the skin and died a death more horrible than any and which his cruel instrument, the Inquisition, was responsible. Without microscope, and without the accumulated crocodiles, and without the way aids of modern science, there was no way to account for life in such forms, except by a theory of spontaneous generation. The greater mystery still existed that life could spring from where there was no life, but like our own belief in a First Cause, the philosopher was bound to accept it. The first question in theology that suggests itself to the mind of the child is: "If God is our creator, who made God?" And back of that simple proposition no man has yet been able to go. There are many such problems unsolved and unsolvable. We cannot conceive of space that is endless, and it is still more incomprehensible that it should not end somewhere. It is quite inconceivable that time should have been always. No greater problem exists, however, than the origin of life. We can imagine, it is true, that all living things could have emanated from a single atom of protoplasm. We can imagine, if we accept the theory of evolution as sufficient to account for the varied forms of living things, how that a single "chance" germ could have multiplied by division, and in time become differentiated into many permanent types and thus populated the earth, the air and the sea. But the great question arises: "Whence that germ?" How could an inorganic atom have become vitalized? If we accept the explanation that life was conveyed to this planet through meteoric dust, we have still to go back to the source of the dust, to the sun of our solar system, and

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to the sun of our sun, and we are still no nearer the solution.

It is needless to refer to the series of experiments that were carried on from the days of Lavoisier and Laplace to the present by means of sterilized infusions in sealed tubes and bottles, whereby it was shown to the satisfaction of our most eminent scientists that spontaneous generation was a physical impossibility and did not exist in the least in nature. However, when the scientific world had just settled down to a comfortable conviction, the result of the most thorough investigation, it has been rudely disturbed by the somewhat startling discovery made by Mr. John Butler Burke, who by means of radium and bouillon placed together in a test tube has succeeded in getting cultures which present many of the appearances of vitality, such as growth and subdivision. The results of his experiments in Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, are told today in the supplement to the Colonist, and will be read with the keenest interest by all who have made the subject one of study to any extent.

Mr. Burke is not a sensationalist, and his standing is a recognized one. He is an Irishman in the prime of life, and according to the Daily Chronicle of London he went to Trinity College, Dublin, when he was sixteen, and worked hard after taking his degree, with Professor Fitzgerald in scientific research.

Afterwards he went to Mason's College, Birmingham, as a lecturer, and subsequently gained a fellowship at Owens College, Manchester, where he was a colleague of Professor Schuster. He went to Cambridge and took a degree in research some three years ago, after working with Professor Thomson for some time.

Latterly he has been giving popular lectures in various parts of the country on the latest discoveries in connection with radium, though not on the discovery which is likely to make his name famous. Mr. Burke will shortly publish a volume dealing with his experiments in phosphorescence during the last ten years.

The Daily Chronicle very properly refers to the discovery as "momentous" and to the results as promising to have "the most startling and far-reaching influence on the trend of scientific thought." If we may accept his experiments as demonstrated, it is hard to compare their importance with any other in our time. Mr. Burke is getting quite close to the solution of nature's greatest problem. He is reversing and upsetting theories, which have been regarded for some years by eminent scientists as absolutely confirmed.

"If any conclusions and those of the scientists who have examined them are correct," Mr. Burke remarks, "they are in exactly with the definition of life which Herbert Spencer framed—'The continuous adjustment of internal to external relations, and the consistent emphasis on the need of adapting the organism to its environment.' That is the broadest definition of life there is."

The very first question will arise in the ordinary mind as to how the discovery affects theology and the higher criticism. Upon that point we shall permit Mr. Burke to speak: "Well, I have always taken a profound interest in the theological aspect of this question. We must leave it, however, to theologians to decide. To me it seems to add further evidence for the continuity of nature."

"We cannot attempt to discuss the original cause—that is beyond the scope of science altogether. But to explain things on the principle of continuity of nature the universe is the works of the Almighty. Should my experiments prove the possibility of 'spontaneous generation,' it is a principle not in the least deplorable of the deistic conception of the world. In fact, if it can be shown that dust and earth can produce life on account of radio-activity, it would only confirm the truth of Biblical teaching. 'That, it is obvious, cannot be proved in our time, because the radio-activity of the earth is so small that it might take thousands of years to produce life.' We must not conclude, however, that the experiments dispose finally of the all-important question as to the origin of life. We have not taken account of the influence, the life-giving principle, of radium, upon the sterile culture medium. Since the discovery of radium, and the many experiments that have been made with it to test its qualities, it has been held that it is the source of the sun's continuous heat. It has long been a problem how the sun, a molten mass, radiating heat in an incalculable measure hourly, and daily, and monthly and yearly and for ever, could, so to speak, consume itself as fuel and at the same time retain its own mass and its caloric force practically without diminishment even for the ages within the memory of man, which period is but the earth in the eternity of its existence as a source of life and light to the universe of which it is the centre. If this theory be correct we have yet to enquire: 'What is radium?' Whence the source of its activity? Is it life in its most concentrated form? How is it related to the all-pervading essence? In getting back to radium are we now just reaching the threshold of a new world, etherealized, spiritualized, the great shadow land of the supremest mysteries of existence?"

SURVIVING BOER PRISONERS.

Robert Rogers, one of the two remaining Boer prisoners in Ceylon, left for Holland last month, having been four and a half years on the island. The British government has warned that this permission does not imply that the prohibition of his return to South Africa will be

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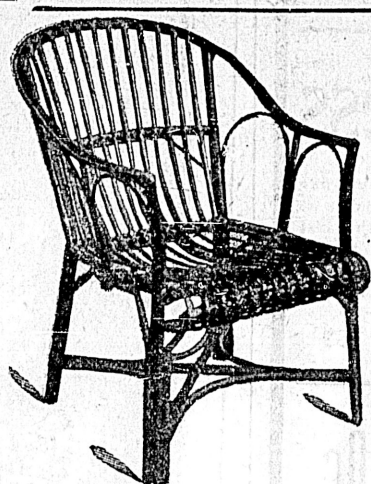
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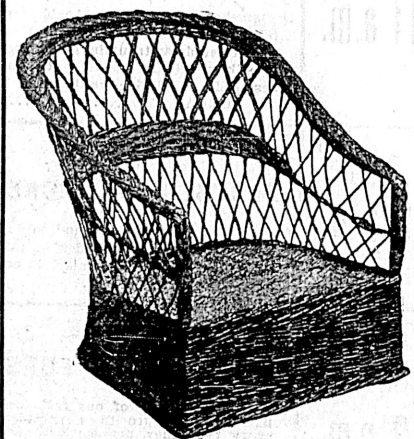
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High School Entrance Exams

List of Successful Pupils of the Provincial Schools Who Passed.

Miss Jean Robinson of Victoria Girls' Central Captures Bronze Medal.

The result of the Provincial High school examinations was issued yesterday, the head marks being secured by Nelson, which tops the list with 22 passes. The pass list is not large, but some schools have done very well, the Central boys' and girls' schools of Victoria showing a good average.

The bronze medal presented annually by the Governor-General was taken by Miss Jean Robinson, of the Central school, Victoria.

The following is the list of those passing the entrance examinations in the cities of the province:

Chilliwack Centre

Total number of candidates, 30; passed, 10. Chilliwack—Number of candidates, 3; passed, 7: Irene L. Kuhl, 620; Lily M. Cartmell, 610; Jane P. Menzies, 602; Muriel A. Wilkinson, 588; Gladys Kipp, 503; Edwina A. Dixon, 501; Gladys M. Sampson, 501.

Atchewitz—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1: Millicent L. Irwin, 578.

Cheam—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

East Chilliwack—Number of candidates, 4; passed, 2: Pearl E. Patterson, 582; Mary E. Brannick, 582.

Fairfield—Number of candidates, 3; passed, 0.

Islanders—Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1: Myrtle B. Mercer, 551.

Rosedale—Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1: John L. Mercer, 551.

South Chilliwack—Number of candidates, 5; passed, 3: Ethel A. Thorburn, 628; Charles W. Webb, 551; Myrtle M. Hall, 550.

South Sumas—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1: Louis J. Barrett, 620.

passed, 2: Wesley MacDonald, 632; Charles Pretty, 620.

Rural Schools

Barnet—Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1: Edna Leary, 654.

Brownsville—Number of candidates, 5; passed, 0.

Guilford—Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2: Rodolph Kiltson, 640; John F. Oliver, 612.

Ladner—Number of candidates, 3; passed, 2: Elsie A. Benson, 502; Thomsine K. Langley—Number of candidates, 2; passed, 0.

Port Moody—Number of candidates, 3; passed, 1: Margie Johnston, 530.

St. Louis College—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Revelstoke Centre

Total number of candidates, 23; passed, 9.

Revelstoke—Number of candidates, 20; passed, 9: Jean Hyatt, 650; Stuart McCall, 620; Isabel C. Crawford, 612; Hugh W. Creelman, 611; Eliza B. Davis, 610; John A. Bell, 574; John B. Dickie, 574; Olive A. Bell, 550; Robert D. MacRury, 550.

Arrowhead—Number of candidates, 3; passed, 0.

Roseland Centre

Total number of candidates, 10; passed, 9.

Roseland—Number of candidates, 12; passed, 8: Mable E. Logan, 600; Frances Brown, 608; Herman A. Nicholson, 617; James H. Stanton, 608; Laura Jean, 601; Lulu Putnam, 598; Horace J. Raymer, 553; Christina J. Larson, 550.

Trail—Number of candidates, 4; passed, 1: Thomas E. Steele, 550.

Vancouver Centre

Total number of candidates, 181; passed, 57.

Central—Number of candidates, 22; passed, 14: Donald R. Charlson, 639; Eva Z. McLaughlin, 630; Victor D'Auria, 635; Clara A. McCarty, 590; Lenora E. Giguere, 590; Hazel P. Foster, 587; George Yip, 587; Sherry, 585; Ernest S. Hinchcliffe, 577; William McMillen, 571; John G. Robinson, 555; Lee D. Smith, 552; Ina Flerher, 551; Leona J. Mowat, 550; Vivian Henderson, 550.

Dawson—Number of candidates, 33; passed, 14: Frank P. Taaffe, 615; Lois St. J. Handfield, 602; Claude W. Lawson, 591; Harry Shoshi, 582; Leonard A. Dobbin, 579; E. Bellamy Wilbaird, 574; William W. Heathorn, 572; Mabel I. Allan, 571; Margaret M. Rose, 507; Victoria A. Milne, 505; Jessie E. B. Parkin, 501; William Taylor, 505; Bernice K. Phillips, 555; E. Grace Wright, 550.

Fairview—Number of candidates, 23; passed, 12: Violet England, 650; Ethel M. Schofield, 650; Winifred McKay, 639; Frederic Ray, 617; Etta Reckman, 615; John L. Morrison, 610; Beula Vermilyea, 590; Annie Foster, 592; Norah Stitt, 589.

Robertson—Number of candidates, 27; passed, 16: Culver Barker, 705; Herbert Ruzsa, 680; Gordon Heddie, 668; Fred Newman, 614; Ethel Foubert, 610; Ormond Blair, 605; Ernest McNeil, 610; Elmo Atkins, 618; John Granger, 617; Sophie Deane, 615; Horace Stone, 613; Rowe Holand, 610; Harry Carter, 590; Mabel Farrer, 591; George A. Adams, 593; Edward Kilmer, 550.

Seymour—Number of candidates, 13; passed, 6: Colea B. Manning, 637; Hazel McLaughlin, 635; Edna A. B. Kirkpatrick, 625; Doll O. Raine, 600; Margaret A. Kirk, 594; Ida M. Ferguson, 584; William R. Walling, 568; Earl Hareus, 556; Franklin H. Bayler, 552.

Strathcona—Number of candidates, 19; passed, 10: Daniel McKinnon, 590; Paul McKinnon, 593; Nellie Howley, 571; Jessie McKinnon, 568; Betty A. McKinnon, 571; Mary, 562; Lucy Hay, 555; Kozzi Faka, 555; Hsoshi Hata, 552; Phoebe E. Wooten, 550.

Rural Schools

Acasawitz—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

East Vancouver—Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1: Alexander McDonald, 551.

Howe Station—Number of candidates, 2; passed, 0.

Lulu Island—Number of candidates, 2; passed, 0.

Seac Island—Number of candidates, 5; passed, 0.

Valdez Island—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Queen's School (private)—Number of candidates, 9; passed, 3: Melville Thomson, 593; Victor MacDonald, 590; Gordon Farrer, 553.

Vernon Centre

Total number of candidates, 22; passed, 14.

Vernon—Number of candidates, 12; passed, 9: Gordon Maxwell, 631; Clara Fuller, 620; Herbert E. Moore, 622; Edna F. Jones, 593; Fred H. Thompson, 591; L. Warwick, 578; Katharine I. McDonald, 552; Dorothy Oliver, 552; Grace Baker, 552.

Rural Schools

Armstrong—Number of candidates, 5; passed, 4: William E. Asson, 728; Edith M. Whiting, 696; Isaac C. Lever, 679; Agnes E. Hamilton, 638.

Commonage—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Lumley—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Okanagan Landing—Number of candidates, 2; passed, 0.

Other Lake—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1: George S. Polly, 550.

Victoria Centre

Total number of candidates, 118; passed, 67.

Boys—Number of candidates, 24; passed, 15: Donald B. Cleveland, 624; special examination, 749; John C. McKee, 718; Harold Waller, 712; Harold G. P. John, 707; Edmund J. Wall, 671; Kenneth C. Drury, 641; Leonard, 638; Henry C. King, 630; Frederick J. McNeill, 632; Cecil N. King, 626; Wilfrid A. Graham, 611; L. Hartman, 602; Frederick Leach, 593; Richard C. Parbery, 559; Hugh Clark, 553; Roy Prodetre, 550.

Girls—Number of candidates, 23; passed, 18: Helen M. Davies, 770; Florence G. O'Brien, 760; Irene S. Adams, 719; Rita C. McDonald, 670; Christine L. Renouf, 670; Edna M. Lehman, 660; Irene H. Ulin, 658; Gladys E. Crook, 621; Helen B. Lester, 610; Katherine Malcolm, 609; Jeanie G. Wilkerson, 593; Marjory A. Brown, 591; Irene B. Naeson, 581; Edith Brown, 570; Mary M. Hume, 574; Margaret S. Johnson, 562; Nellie C. Rushworth, 552; Agnes M. Peddie, 550.

New Westminster Centre

Total number of candidates, 79; passed, 45.

Boys—Number of candidates, 21; passed, 12: William W. Hill, 671; Harry A. Breen, 660; Harry K. Burnett, 678; George H. Whyte, 637; Robert J. Beatty, 647; Archibald J. Oxenbury, 642; Leslie Pearson, 640; C. E. Bernard Corbould, 678; Walter W. Baer, 677; Annie McKay, 675; William Poupore, 660; Leon McDonald, 654; Fred Emory, 653; Nels Nelson, 641; Laurence G. N. Carroll, 603; Stanley Trapp, 597; Hubert Leamy, 554; Donald Eastman, 553.

Girls—Number of candidates, 25; passed, 18: Hazel I. Kenny, 735; Isabel P. Oliver, 683; Jean M. McEwen, 655; Ethlyn Trapp, 652; Manuella O. Bracken, 647; Margaret E. Watson, 625; Ethel J. Sutherland, 610; Isabel Cross, 605; Helen M. Rand, 602; Ada E. Morden, 595; Elizabeth A. Wache, 593; Amelia J. Plester, 590; Margaret D. B. Purdy, 583; Effie L. Warwick, 560; Grace C. Dashwood, 550; Nora M. Armstrong, 550; Superior—Number of candidates, 6; passed, 3: Mary Chambers, 593.

Westside—Number of candidates, 6; passed, 3: Mary Chambers, 593.

The Channel Islands.

A group of very important and ancient islands, known to the earliest European writers as well as the Romans, are these British Islands lying close to the northwest coast of France. We are given in many histories incidents, facts and theories enough to fill several large volumes.

One who is fond of measurements gives the following as to names and areas:

Alderney, 1 square mile; Burhou, 4 square miles; Casquets, 1 square mile; Bank du Schoie, 3 square miles; Guernsey, 20 square miles; Herm and Jethou, 12 square miles; Sark and Breckon, 5 square miles. Total, 37 square miles.

The above are all under the civil administration of Guernsey. The area of Jersey is larger, and the total population of the Channel Isles is now over 100,000, and is slowly increasing. The people are energetic, sober, industrious, and mostly quite comfortable. They are very loyal to the British Crown, to which they have been united since the days of Robert, Duke of Normandy, who conquered England, 1066, at the battle of Hastings.

Roman Period.

There are many good reasons for concluding that the Romans in the time of and after Julius Caesar were well acquainted with the Channel Islands, and visited them often. In the time of Antoninus Paganus was called Sarnia. Traces of a Roman camp have been found on the high hill of Jethou on the southeast of the island. Coins, pottery and names of Romans have been found; the names remaining to a later period. Jersey in the days of the Romans was called Caesarea, and one of the great earthen ramparts on the island is still called Caesar's Wall, commonly "La Petite Caesare." At one time this wall was long and 24 feet high, the top being four feet wide, and the base 12 feet thick. In its destruction Roman bricks and tiles were found.

In 1848 a jar of coarse earthenware containing 400 brass coins of different Roman Emperors was found in Jersey. Instead of going further in this direction, an extract from Julius Caesar, who invaded Britain 55 B. C., will be

for, neither could our ships injure them with their beaks, so great was their strength and fierceness, nor could we easily throw in our darts because of their height above us, which was also the reason that we found it extremely difficult to grapple the enemy and bring them to close fight."

Caesar determined to make one more great naval fight, and with the aid of Brutus (Decimus), he marshalled a large fleet which "was no sooner decimated by the Veneti than about 220 of their best ships, well equipped with all kinds of weapons, stood out to sea and drew up in order of battle against us."

Brutus and the centurions did not know how to proceed, but at last raised a current on deck in order to be overtopped by the lofty stems of the enemy, the Romans could not with any advantage throw their darts, whereas those hurled by the Gauls coming from above, descended with greater violence on our men. At this juncture a particular kind of an instrument, used by the mariners, proved of signal service in giving a favorable issue to the combat. They had provided themselves with long poles, armed at one end with long scythes, not unlike those made use of in attacking the walls of towns. With these they laid hold of the enemy's tackle and drawing off the galleys by the extreme force of ours, cut asunder the ropes that fastened the sails, and the ships of the Veneti became unmanageable. As a great calm came on the enemy's ships not yet rendered helpless, could not sail away, and so the Romans destroyed the fleet and completely subdued the Armorice, Veneti and Unelli, all of whom occupied territory on the northwest of Gaul (France). And as this sea-fight, one of many preceding, took place on the coast of France, a good portion of the battle must have been fought among or in sight of the Channel Islands.

As I sit in St. Peter Port on Guernsey, and write these lines, I can lift my eyes and from the window behold the Channel Islands and the coast of France at the same time. By military and naval strategists, Alderney is considered to command the entrance to the English Channel on the west. It is in close proximity to Cher-

of brown-gray sandstone, which is surrounded by the brittle syenitic granite.

As I have said enough for the present, other phases of geology and botany must wait for the next letter. The study of the hand of nature is bound to bring the mind closer to the great author of all things, and tends to humility—a good thing indeed for the writer as well as some of his readers.

E. ODLUM.

CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Prayers, morning and evening, Canon Neandales. The music for the day follows:

Voluntary—Andante..... Hy. Smart

Vente..... Kempton

Psalm for 16th Morning..... Cath. Psalter

Te Deum..... Macpherson

Benedictus..... Troubridge

Voluntary—Andante..... Maund

Glória..... Maund

Voluntary—Andante..... Tronselle

Evening.....

Voluntary—Melody..... Rubinstein

Psalm for 16th Morning..... Cath. Psalter

Magnificat..... Dr. Bridge

Nunc Dimittis..... Thorne

Evening.....

Vesper Hymn..... M. S.

Recessional Hymn..... 224

Voluntary—Allegro..... Lemmens

St. John's.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., matins at 10:30 a. m., choral eucharist at 11 a. m., choral evensong at 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. E. G. Kye, the rectory.

The musical arrangements are as follows:

Organ—Andante..... Spohr

Communion Service..... Roland Smart

Hymns..... 320, 300 and 107

Nunc Dimittis..... St. John

Organ—Behold the Glory of God..... Handel

Evening.....

Organ—Benedictus..... Weber

Psalm..... Cathedral Psalter

Magnificat..... Smart in G

Nunc Dimittis..... Foster in A

Hymns..... 208, 277 and 200

Vesper—"Lord Keep Us Safe"—M. S.

Organ—The Philistine Chorus..... Wagner

St. John's.

Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard will preach both morning and evening. Morning, "Eternal Death." Evening, "Eternal Life."

Following is the music:

Organ—Voluntary..... Mendelssohn

Vente and Psalm as Set..... Kempton

Te Deum—15th evening..... Macpherson

Benedictus..... Fous Peregrinus

Organ—Voluntary..... Handel

Evening.....

Organ—Voluntary..... Cathedral Psalter

Psalm..... St. John

Magnificat..... Barclay

Nunc Dimittis..... S. John

Hymns..... 12, 510, 31

Vesper Hymn..... Burnett

Organ—Allegro..... Wely

St. Andrew's.

Services at 11 and 7, with sermons by Rev. C. B. Russell, rector of St. David's church, Ottawa.

The music for the day follows:

Organ—Andante..... Redhead

Vente and Psalm as Set..... Kempton

Te Deum—15th evening..... Mercer

Benedictus..... Fous Peregrinus

Organ—Voluntary..... Handel

Evening.....

Organ—Stellana..... A. Page

Psalm as Set..... Mercer

Magnificat—11..... Mercer

Nunc Dimittis..... A. and M. 265, 314

Hymns..... 357, 300, 277 and 200

Doxology—X..... Handel

Organ—"The Starry Throne"—Handel

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., who will also be the preacher. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. The musical portion is as follows:

Voluntary—Andante..... Dr. Lewis

Psalm..... 5

Antiphon—Worship the Lord..... 5

Evening.....

Voluntary—"Elegy in G"..... Lemare

Psalm..... 34

Antiphon—"Sun of My Soul"..... Dunstan

Soprano and Contralto solo, Miss Murray.

Hymns..... 183, 608

Voluntary—"Salvator Mundi"..... Humphries

Voluntary—"March Selemelle"—Mally

First Presbyterian.

Corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets. Rev. Dr. Campbell, rector. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

Metropolitan Methodist.

Rev. G. K. B. Adams, pastor. Rev. A. N. Sandford, B. A., of Nanaimo, will preach. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Singing Hodge Sunday school at 2:45 p. m. Every body welcome to these services.

Victoria West Methodist.

Today the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Evening subject, "Conscience." Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2:30. Every body welcome.

Centennial Methodist.

Services will be conducted both morning and evening by the pastor. The musical service is as follows:

Organ—Andante..... Sullivan

Antiphon—"Hearken Unto Me"—Sullivan

Organ Voluntary—"Abide With Us"—Daley

Antiphon—"Thou Wilt Keep Him in Perfect Peace"—Wagner

Organ—"Andante in A"—Batiste

Solo, Miss Lugin.

Concluding Voluntary—March in D.

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., will conduct both services. Morning sub-

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DUNCANS, V.I.

A small area has been laid off in town lots and are offered at low prices and easy terms. This is a good chance for safe and profitable investment.

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of brown-gray sandstone, which is surrounded by the brittle syenitic granite.

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Choice Building Lots

Several very choice lots on this road at very reasonable prices.

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By feeding our Excellence Poultry Meal to your fowls you can double your profits, as it will double your egg supply. Why not try a package of our Egg Producer at 50c. along with the meal?

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Manufactured from Best Quality "Havana" by the

Pacific Cigar Co., 105 Johnson St
Makes Troubles a Thing of the Past.

Other Industries For the Island

Italian Expert's Investigations
May Justify Large
Investments.

Vine Culture and Silk Worm
Breeding Within Range of
Possibilities.

Signor Stephen De Vita, of Sala Consolina, Italy, is at present in Victoria, staying at the Dominion hotel. The object of Signor De Vita's visit is to inspect on behalf of an Italian syndicate and report upon this country with regard to its suitability for vine culture and fruit farming and incidentally mulberry growing and silk-worm breeding. The proposition is to found on Vancouver Island an Italian agricultural colony for the purposes aforesaid, joined with the rearing of goats, especially Angora, the products of which in cheese and wool are an Italian specialty. The syndicate proposes first to inaugurate an experimental farm of about a thousand acres as the nucleus of an industry which it is hoped may eventually attain large proportions, and form an outlet for the congested population of certain Italian agricultural districts. Mr. De Vita is now proceeding to New York to confer with his colleagues on the subject. In speaking of his visit Mr. De Vita said:

"Having been a visitor to Vancouver Island for some time, I have thoroughly investigated the disposition and conditions relative to agriculture, and so far am pleased to say my observations have fulfilled to the letter my fullest expectations."

"One particular item, and I dare say paramount in importance, is the beautiful temperate climate that we experience almost the whole year round on Vancouver Island, which compares very favorably with that of Italy. Fruits, grapes, vegetables and all other products of Italy can be easily cultivated and raised here."

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

disappointed, as the wealth of its virgin soil is immeasurable, guaranteeing a successful farming country, perhaps as much as California or any other region on the Pacific coast."

Mr. McNicol's Movements.—First Vice-President McNicol of the Canadian Pacific railway, who arrived in town on Friday, spent the greater part of yesterday inspecting local works and arrangements in Victoria. The intentions of the C.P.R. with regard to eventual extension of the E. & N. line have long been an open secret, though it would be absurd to suppose that any definite scheme had been adopted at this early stage. Mr. McNicol had, however, intended, it appears, to go up as far as the Campbell river yesterday in the steamer City of Nanaimo, partly on a fishing cruise and partly to observe the nature of the country. Owing, however, to the unpropitious weather and other causes this trip was abandoned in favor of a run up the E. & N. to Ladysmith and possibly Wellington to inspect the line, leaving at 10 a.m. and returning tonight. It is understood that Mr. McNicol, before returning East, will proceed up the Okanagan and will reserve his intended fishing excursion for the lakes.

100 dozen stylish hats in stiff and soft shapes at half price this week. B. Williams & Co.

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Canadians For Garrison Duty

Papers Relating to Negotiations
Laid Before Ottawa
House.

Hitch in the Arrangements Proposed by Sir F. Borden.

Particulars are to hand detailing the nature and accounting for the slow advance of the negotiations between Great Britain and the Dominion concerning the taking over by Canada of the military establishments and forts at Esquimalt and Halifax. In the Dominion House at Ottawa, on the 7th inst., Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, laid the documents concerning the progress of the transfer, up to the present, before parliament. A brief recapitulation of their contents will be of interest to Victorians.

When the Colonial Conference of 1902 was held, occasion was taken by the Canadian ministers to represent the readiness of the Dominion to take over the garrisoning of Esquimalt and Halifax. The proposition, however, while not lost sight of, remained in abeyance until the 20th of last January, when the Dominion authorities again made it, though this time in a more definite form, the best terms of the proposal being as follows:

"In the event of the suggestion being favorably entertained by the Imperial authorities and the sanction of the Canadian parliament being obtained, the government would proceed with the preparations to assume the whole responsibility for the garrisoning of Halifax and Esquimalt."

And further: "In making this offer, Your Excellency's advisers desire to renew the expression of their wish and intention to avail themselves in all military matters of the advice and experience of Imperial officers, so far as may be consistent with the principles of local government, which has proved so beneficial, not only to the colonies, but to the whole Empire."

To this offer a reply was received from the Hon. Mr. L. D'Aeth, Secretary for the Colonies, to the effect that "His Majesty's government highly appreciated and gratefully accepted the patriotic offer of your ministers to take over the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt. His Majesty's government recognized that it would be difficult for the Canadian government to replace the troops for some time, and suggests, for the consideration of your government, that an arrangement might be made for the retaining of Imperial troops for the present. Canada undertaking to defray the cost, which is about £200,000 sterling per annum, exclusive of the contribution already made by the Dominion government in respect to Esquimalt. The payments made by Canada are to be reduced in proportion as the Dominion government is able to replace the Imperial troops by Canadian troops. To enable the estimate for the coming year to be framed, it is essential that this arrangement should come into force on April 1, and as recruiting for garrison regiments will be stopped, the Dominion government should endeavor to meet a diminution of that battalion by Canadian troops as early as possible."

Sir Frederick Borden's reply to this communication, under date of February 1st last, takes the view that while the offer of Imperial troops is one to be thankfully accepted, it is none the less advisable on many accounts that the maintenance of such troops should be entirely Canadian by Canada, and dealt with by the Dominion government, in preference to Canada paying a lump sum to the War Office and leaving the whole control of such troops centered in that body, a plan which, in addition to its other disadvantages, would scarcely be constitutional.

As regarding the date for the coming into force of the new arrangement, the Dominion minister of militia expressed a strong preference for the first of July, that being the commencement of the fiscal year. Sir Frederick also suggested that the garrisons at present occupying Esquimalt and Halifax be left undisturbed until the places could be filled by Canadian troops. These troops should be fed, paid and equipped by Canada precisely as at present by the War Office, and so soon as Canadian regulars could be raised and trained to take their place, the Imperial troops could be withdrawn as a matter of convenience should suit either party.

The proposition, then, was that, on the 1st of July, 1905, the command should be transferred to the present officers commanding the Imperial troops to such commanding officers of the Dominion military forces as might be appointed, and the Imperial commanding officers and their staffs should be relieved of their duties. It was further proposed by the Minister of Militia that the War Office be asked to sell to Canada at departmental prices all ammunition, stores and equipment which the Dominion might require for the Imperial troops which remained. The Minister of Militia also suggested that Sir Charles Parsons, in command of the Imperial forces at Halifax, should furnish the military council at that time to the military council at Ottawa in regard to questions of detail that might arise; and further, that officers of the Canadian militia who might be appointed to command or to the staff at Esquimalt or Halifax, should be temporarily gazetted to commissions in the Imperial forces, in order that they might be legally entitled to exercise command of Imperial troops. In conclusion, Sir Frederick Borden stated that the present permanent force of the Dominion would, in order to cope with the requirements of the new arrangement, be increased without any delay; but it would be necessary to secure the passage of an amendment to the Militia Act to authorize an increase of the present establishment from two to four thousand men of all ranks.

When in connection with some of these recommendations that the present delay occurred, and the following brief account of the hitch in the negotiations is given in the Vancouver World:

The War Office accepted July 1 the date for the assumption of the fortifications, but regret was expressed that legal and constitutional considerations made it impossible to transfer the Imperial troops while there remained a part of the garrison under the direct payment and administration of colonial authorities, as suggested. The council did not overlook the fact that the payment of a lump sum to the War Office for maintaining the troops was constitutionally open to objection; but in view of the fact that half of the cost of the Esquimalt garrison had been paid by Canada for some years past, they hoped that the constitutional objection to increase such contribution temporarily to convert the whole cost might not be found insuperable.

"The council were willing, when the British troops were withdrawn, to sell any article of stores which the Canadian authorities might desire to retain. No objection was expressed to the Imperial troops remaining at Halifax and Esquimalt until they could be replaced by Canadian troops, but the promoters of the proposal could not see how the suggestion that the command of the Imperial troops should hand over his command to the commanding officer of the Dominion until the relative position of Imperial and permanent officers of the Canadian militia had been more definitely settled. The council had no objection to staff and other officers remaining for such period as might be agreed upon, nor to

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Many other good brands you will find in our stock, And also the pure famous water White Rock.

If Cigars you are smoking, while walking with Han-nab, she'll never object to our brands of Havana. And if any time you are out of your wits With a raging old headache, try Red Raven Splits.

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If you are in doubt we'll be your adviser.

The reliable firm of Pither & Leier.

General Parsons proceeding to Ottawa occasionally for the purpose of consultation.

"On May 13 Sir Frederick Borden replied to the War Office. He maintained that the objections to the payment by Canada to the War Office, of the sum dispensed by it for the maintenance of Halifax and Esquimalt and their garrisons, still retained their force. Sir Frederick suggested, to overcome the difficulties that officers of the Imperial forces at Halifax and Esquimalt be transferred to the Canadian permanent forces, should they be willing to accept such transfer. Canada would take over the entire cost of the Halifax defences and garrison on July 1, relieving all the Imperial troops by her own permanent troops, including those transferred; that Canada should agree to pay the whole cost of maintenance of the Halifax defences and garrison instead of only one-half until she could relieve the whole of the garrison, similar to that of Halifax, in due course, but not later than July 1, 1906."

"That the army council allow a small number of officers of all branches of the service to be seconded in the Imperial army for one, two or three years as may be agreed upon, for temporary service with the Canadian forces, not later than June 29 Canada was pressing to know when the Royal Regiment was to be withdrawn from Halifax, but has got no reply."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.
Prominent Scottish Nobleman Charmed With City's Beauties.

The Earl of Cathness, in the course of an interview with a Colonist reporter at the Driford yesterday, explained that he had only recently arrived from England, via Montreal and the U.S.A. He had been about in Eastern Canada for the past thirty years, off and on, usually returning to England in winter, but he had never before penetrated beyond the province of Ontario. The purpose of his trip was to see British Columbia. He had come through the Rockies, had stayed a while at Banff and then come on to Vancouver and Victoria. He was now proceeding to Seattle and Portland, and would return thence to Vancouver and proceed through the fruit lands of the Okanagan valley and back eastward through the Crow's Nest Pass.

"The Earl has no interests here whatever," said the Earl, "and am simply touring. I am delighted with this beautiful country, its marvelous climate and its profusion of flowers and fruits; and it seems to me from what has come under my observation that it is destined to grow rapidly into a great residential place, apart from what the future may have in store for it as a great business centre. I have not been here long enough to form any just opinion, and all I can say is that as a place to live in, it leaves nothing to be desired."

The Earl is a Scotchman, a Scotch title, and the present holder thereof is seventeenth of the line and a baronet. He succeeded to the title in 1891, and is unmarried. His residences are Brimley Park, North Dakota, and 59 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

PALE AND WEAK.

When you are in this condition, the system needs a restorer to reconstruct the element, a reinforcement of the vital powers, you need Angier's Emulsion. It gives stamina, feeds the nerves, stimulates appetite, helps digestion, aids bowel action, and makes flesh and blood. One hundred thousand physicians have supplied the evidence of its worth.

WHO WASTED THE MONEY?

Winthrop Commercial.

Not long ago a letter was received by the public press from Eastern Canada, asking if there were any honest men in British Columbia. He had lost his money in mining, not through the failure of the property, but through the operations of people in his own state. The property is today in good shape, and will undoubtedly prove a dividend payer, but the promoters of the original company failed and this particular individual lost his money, and now he curses British Columbia. Letters from other Eastern parties have been received along the same line on another property. On inquiry we find this property was bonded and payments were to be paid monthly. The property was stocked for a large amount, and \$30,000 worth of stock sold. The promoters pocketed a large portion of this, and part of it on the money and did some development. Today the stockholders who put in this \$30,000 have nothing to show for their money. The bond has lapsed, and the investor curses the country. He was lured out of his money by his own people not acting honestly with him. The property is a good one, and every dollar asked for it. The millions lost in the Le Roi were not lost because of failure of the property, but because of the result of the London operators.

We can cite hundreds of other instances

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Ranging in Price from

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17 Costumes in the Lot



Remnant Sale Monday

For MONDAY we have arranged for one of our **OLD-FASHIONED REMNANT SALES.**

Remnants of Silks, Dress Goods, Cotton Goods, Muslins, Gingham, Prints and Sheetings.

We have been measuring up **SHORT ENDS** for the past week, and Stacks of Remnants are ready for **SELLING MONDAY.**

A table 240 feet long, the entire length of the Store, is not any too large to hold them all.

We expect the Sale of Short Ends to prove one of the Most Attractive Features of this

JULY SALE

SOILED WOOL RUGS AND MATS

\$8.50 Hearth Rugs, Monday.....\$3.75

\$1.25 and \$1.35 Mats, Monday..... .50

DEERSKIN RUGS, Monday, 50c each

where failure has come, and the investor has lost because of either the incompetency or dishonesty of his own people. But poor old British Columbia has to stand the racket. We say without fear of contradiction, that the resources of British Columbia, both in minerals and timber, are such that if money invested is carefully and judiciously expended, the chances of failure are as small as in any other line of business.

Now, Mr. Loser, be honest; find out how your money is expended; look closely into and find out the channel through which your own people have wasted your money; and if you can afford it, come out to British Columbia and you will find that the country is teeming with wealth and the people straight.

BABY ECZEMA.

"My daughter was afflicted with eczema from when three weeks old. Her entire face and head were raw, and she was in awful distress. When doctors failed we tried the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has entirely cured her, and she has never had the least symptom of the trouble since."—Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Welland, Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

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DESIRABLE CITY AND SUBURBAN Real Estate

Under instructions from board of management of the Victoria Building Society, I will offer the following property for sale at my Rooms, 77-79 Douglas street, on

Friday, July 21st, at 2 p.m.

Lots 1516, 17, 18, Bk. A, Phoenix St. Esquimalt District; Lot 23, Bk. P, Rock Bay, with 5 Roomed House, No. 74 Rock Bay Avenue, fitted with Electric Light and Sewer Connections; Sub Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Lot 355, Bk. 44, corner Kingston, St. Lawrence and Superior Streets; Lot 32, Bk. 64, Tantrum St., Burnwood Estate; Section 109 Metochin (100 acres); 1 5-100 Acres, Lot 15, Bk. 10, Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt; Lot M. of Sub Lots 1607, 1608, with two 2-storey Houses, 7 rooms each, Sewer Connections and Electric Light. Terms—Twenty per cent. at time of sale; balance in 5 yearly payments, with interest at Five per cent. per annum.

Wm. T. Hardaker
AUCTIONEER

L. EATON & CO. AUCTION SALE

Wednesday 19th., 2 p. m.

At our Showrooms, cor. Fort and Douglas Streets.

Desirable Household FURNITURE

ALSO

1 6 year old Cow, Jersey

and Holstein; Lot of

Pure Bred White Leghorn Chicks

Particulars Tuesday.

L. EATON & CO., Auctioneers.

WHY PAY HIGH RATES FOR Fire Insurance

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Est. 1853, and the Ottawa Fire Insurance Co., both outside the country, you can save money by placing your fire insurance with them. These companies are doing a large business in Canada, carrying over one hundred million dollars insurance for nearly all the leading business concerns in the Dominion of Canada.

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very possible that daylight attacks may

very possible that daylight attacks may have been apprehended, and these, it is likely, might have been effectively repelled by the line of cruisers. On the other hand, the Russian cruisers were bound to be badly mauled by the fire of the Japanese main fleet, and so could not long have served as a torpedo screen. One impression is that Admiral Rozhanski's fleet was judged by history to have been almost destitute of technical skill and of the knowledge that comes from an intelligent study of naval history. Surely it is evident that his crude information was not sufficient to enable him to see that the main fleet of the Japanese was upon him, and that he was afforded no time to change his dispositions.

Daylight failed about 7.30 a.m., but it is now certain that the Japanese craft were not only able to make good use of several of the damaged ships of the enemy. On this important point the victor's report is less definite than one could have desired, but it appears certain that the Japanese were able to give the coup de grace during daylight by destroyers or torpedo boats. Quite certain, too, we take it to be, that no submarines were engaged throughout the fight. There is no mention of their co-operation, and the statements of certain Russian officers may be disregarded. Yet naval men may well hesitate to assert that torpedo craft can presently be used against even damaged ships during daylight, and this must depend upon the nature of the attack.

Had the Japanese been less triumphant with his guns—as he might easily have been had the Russian gunners displayed any skill—there is no knowing but that the Japanese would have been able to launch a hurried attack against the enemy in the broad light of day, much earlier in the fight. But such speculations are fruitless, or nearly so. One other point we have space to note. The Japanese armoured cruisers were not employed in the main action. The armored cruiser "squadron," says Admiral Rozhanski, "closely followed our fleet." Later on, he states: "In the meantime our armored cruisers appeared in the enemy's rear." Here, again, it is doubtful whether the Russian armored cruisers will morally be employed against battleships. That they may be employed without undue hazard against an enemy incapable of hitting the proverbial haystack is no rash conclusion. Lastly, it would seem that the Japanese had depended on a point of vast importance to this country. Several Russian battleships were sunk by gun-fire; but this does not prove that well designed ships would have been disposed of with such certainty. The effect of those longeritudinal bulkheads in the Russian ships are still to be determined by expert testimony.

ere not out for a holiday by any means, the citizens of Charlotte town were not unmindful of the truth of the old adage: "There is no place like home." The chief feature of the entertainment was the reception at Government House, and the afternoon tea at the Lawn Tennis and Golf clubs, and the visit by delegates to the various schools. The National school, the latter being an experiment of consolidating the less efficient country schools of six districts into one thoroughly equipped educational centre, the children within a radius of five miles being conveyed to and from school, in large numbers. While the scheme has been in operation but a short time, the marked improvement in the pupils suggests the experiment will be highly successful as it has proved elsewhere.

The objects of the annual meeting of the council were largely realized. The increased activity, broader scope, the needs and possibilities was realized, and better methods discussed. With the realization that the gathering had been profitable in point of experience, and enjoyable in the extreme, the members of the National Council bade a reluctant farewell to the capital city of the Garden of the Gulf and its hospitable hostesses, returning to their various homes in all parts of the island, to meet the question of meeting next year in the city of Hamilton.

The government transports its prisoners by primitive methods. After a wearisome tramp of several weeks, the poor wretch reached the capital, only to be thrown unceremoniously into prison. Unable to learn the cause of his imprisonment, and not understanding the Russian tongue, the unfortunate man sent messengers to their city brethren, to enquire his day in, his fate and to pay his day in tears, fasting and prayer. There he remained a month or so longer.

Israel's Guardian, however, neither slumbers nor overlooks. The rural toilers, followers of the unlucky shepherd, sent messages to their city brethren, to enquire his day in, his fate and to pay his day in tears, fasting and prayer. There he remained a month or so longer.

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Securing an audience with Prince Mirsky, the baron made inquiries about the imprisoned rabbi.

For some time the minister was unwilling to admit the secretary of the man, and for any reason for his admission, but after recollection of the conversation about the ears and the Czar's demand dawned upon him.

He hurriedly ordered the officials, to admit the secretary of the man, and for any reason for his admission, but after recollection of the conversation about the ears and the Czar's demand dawned upon him.

**Through
the Rockies**

From Toronto to the Coast.

(By Rev. W. H. Porter.)

From the increasing commerce, culture,
Of the fair city by the saltless sea;
Where strong endeavor crowns its fond
desires
More prosperous still and beautiful to be;
By towns and cities springing on our way;
O'er lake, and plains soon England's
hope and boast;
With tireless energy we speed our way
Through towering mountains to Coo-
mb's coast.

The day is waning, as with slackened
speed
Our engine tugs the mountain slope to
climb;
The all-surrounding prairies now recede,
As round us close the mountain heights
sublime.

Soon the "Three Sisters" don their cloudy
heads,
As the sun settles in the purpling west;
Again, a grim, cold mountain darkly frowns
Upon a cascade issuing from its breast.

Here 'mid these wilds a lonely deer is
seen,
Scanning the train as it goes rumbling
in its head uplifted from the herbage green,
And wonder mildly beaming in its eye.

Near, nestles Banff, 'mid heights of splen-
dour strange,
Saucily secluded with her streams and
while further on, behind a mountain
range,
Lies Nature's matchless mirror, Lake
Louise.

Here a huge castle shows a battered door,
And turrets worn and scarred by tem-
pest here an old temple firm for evermore.
Its its tall summit wreathed with in-
cense cloud.

Over crystal waters, green from glacial
caves,
Along their pebbly channels swiftly go,
When, turbid torrents, tossing frothy waves,
Rushing through jagged boulders, madly
flow.

Down 'mid these scenes sublime an In-
dian stands,
An object far transcending all the rest,
Though with but fishing tackle in his
hands,
And for his needed food in weary quest.

Near, low amid the mountains, lie some
graves
That seem to utter words forever true:
The life that's yielded is the life that
saves."
"The death that wrought in us brought
life to you."

Now, o'er deep gorges washed with tor-
rent's spray,
Through tunnelled cliffs along the moun-
tain side
Some peaceful heights that seem to block
our way,
By winding canyons still we onward
glide.

Here the scene grows more grand than
these before,
Awakening awe and wonder more and
more;
The mountains vaster rise, and louder roar
The rivers hurrying to the Western shore.

Here the mind seems bewildered with the
scenes before,
Of mountain heights and streams that
foam and rage;
Here the soul feels the thrill of Nature's
power.

More wonderful than man's most mar-
velous page.

Now the swift train goes hurrying down
the grade,
With sound that silences the river's roar;
When the mountains lower, their splen-
dours fade,
While vegetation grows in grandeur
more.

O' splendid ferns, and towering Doug-
lass firs,
And alders large, and cedars vast and
high,
How your first vision still my spirit stirs,
And will remain in memory till I die.

And now again we sit within the home,
Embowered with vines and radiant,
rambling roses;
Where old stories live in memory to roam,
And yet in faithful, all-in care repeat.

Here, near the Fraser's broad, majestic
flow,
In view of mountains tipped with stain-
less snow,
Where flowers and fruits in rich luxuri-
ance grow,
How pleasant 'tis to come, and sad to go.

ONE DOLLAR SAVED REPRESENTS TEN DOLLARS EARNED

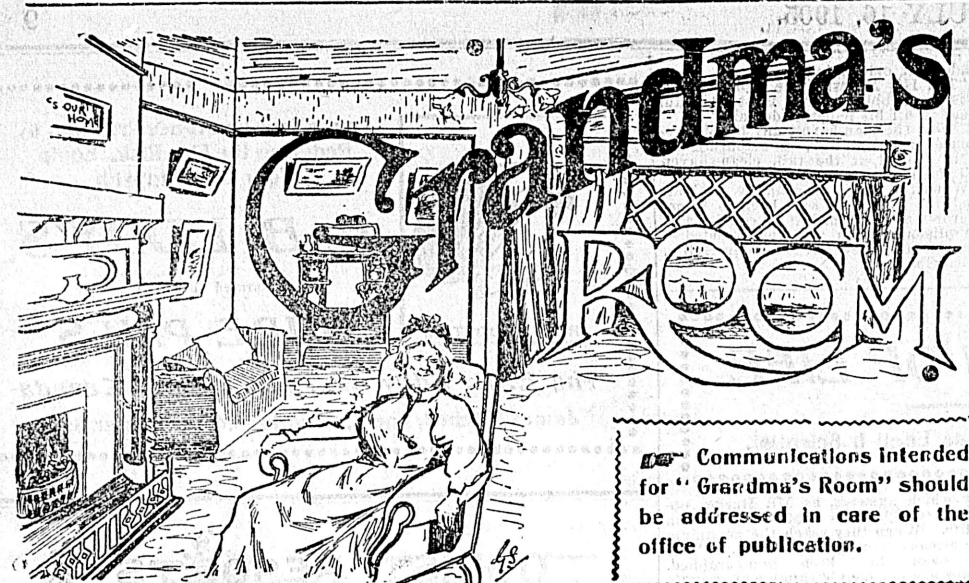
The average man does not save to ex-
ceed ten per cent. of his earnings. He
must spend nine dollars in living expenses
or every dollar saved. That being the
case he cannot be too careful about un-
necessary expenses. Very often a few cents
properly invested, like buying seeds for his
garden, will save several dollars' outlay
later on. It is the same in buying Cham-
berlain's Cougher, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy. It costs but a few cents, and a
bottle of it in the house often saves a
doctor's bill of several dollars. For sale by
all druggists.

Bargains in odd Suits, odd Trousers,

Bath Houses, &c.

MRS. J. H. WARK,





Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

LITTLE LECTURES.

The tremendous force of mind power over the body and its health is aptly illustrated by the examples of misdirected mental influence, as seen daily by any observing person.

Who does not number amongst one's acquaintances the woman who literally "enjoys poor health"? She revels in fresh and indisputable symptoms of a deadly malady, and all her conversation is of her maladies. She entertains (2) her friends with her miseries and is mortally offended if told that she is looking well! And, indeed, she does not look well for any length of time after her practice of auto-suggestion towards illness. She actually does become the creature of "imagination," some say. But I think she is the victim of misapplied auto-suggestion.

Any student of our Northern Indians will tell you of their old-time practice of "soul-calling." "I have called your soul," says the avaricious "medicine man," "and you will sicken and die as the sun goes down on its tenth journey after this one unless you bring to me— But for years now he has been a thin, bent invalid, unable to do a day's work. He had become possessed of the idea that whiskey had burned a hole in his stomach, through which his food escaped, and that he was not able to retain sufficient to nourish his strength. So he grew weak. He consulted a physician, whose skill he judged by his "ad." in an American paper, and his diagnosis was confirmed, with promise of help for a "small" fee. When the fee had eaten the small bank account, he "doctored" no longer. He moved to Vancouver, where for four years he was supported by his wife and children. One strange symptom was the agony of pain and burning caused by a mouthful of whiskey or brandy.

So much for his sufferings; now note his cure. From San Francisco came a circular and then letters offering cure by faith and prayer. But he must come and board at the Faith Cure Institution! Both he and his wife felt confidence in this proffered help. "But," I asked them, "Why, if you have faith, and think that you are to be cured through prayer, can you not pray at home? God is everywhere." For some weeks they followed this advice, but without avail. So solemn fasting was practiced and sacrifices made to obtain the means to go to the "institution," and there in two weeks our victim was—truly—cured. He emerged, healthy, and prosperity came his way once more.

"Why was it, do you suppose," he asked me, "that their prayers were answered, while ours had no effect?" "I have only one explanation for that," I answered. "It must be owing to unobtrusive discount on all prayers received from Vancouver."

Sad to relate, however, whiskey hurt him no longer, and he drank himself into poverty again, but when sober, he remained well and strong to the day he staggered off a gang-plank and was drowned.

Now we know that auto-suggestion may be used as an efficient aid towards the cure of disease with as good an effect with the power shown in the less desirable direction, which these cases illustrate. Do not judge me as saying: "Think you have no illness, and none will exist," but rather as saying that, against all symptoms, pain, unhappiness and general downheartedness may be overcome and completely conquered by keeping the mind and will, force on healthy, brighter thoughts.



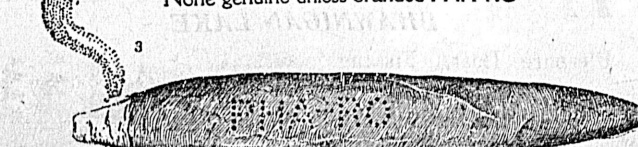
NOW I notice a decided improvement in the cultivation of tobacco in Cuba.

The soil is artificially fertilized and the plants regularly tended by experienced men to keep down the destructive caterpillar—and keep the plant nipped back so that only as many leaves are left on the plant as nature will allow it to properly mature—consequently the quality of the tobacco has so improved that when I buy the well matured and well cured leaves I obtain the choicest smoking material the world produces.

J. BRUCE PEARCE, Limited, Granby, P.Q.

The celebrated Broadleaf, grown in Connecticut, 1 use as binder, and a genuine clear leaf Sumatra, 1 import from Amsterdam, Holland, completes my Pharoah and makes it a delicate, charming smoke.

None genuine unless branded PHA-RO



Just so surely as our Northern native, healthy and strong, will die when it is suggested to him from a source in which he truly believes that he must die, and lives when the same trusted oracle says he may live, does this show the power of a natural law on a natural subject? Given the same law under the control of a trained and higher mind, and greater results may be expected. Think health, and dwell on your strength, and you escape much of the misery of your real illness. Think happy thoughts, dwell upon your blessings and the brightness of your life, and happiness and sunshine will surround you, in spite of the real troubles which may have fallen to your lot.

Physical Culture

Of course, if you have exercised with these muscles, you will, for a few days, feel a little lame and sore; but do not omit the exercises on this account, but cure the stiffness and pain by continued exercise, which will strengthen and harden the muscles beyond these petty rebellions. Do not make the mistake of over-exercising; but rest when tired, even if the prescribed number of exercises has not been completed. As your practice continues, you will tire less quickly, and may exercise longer. Put your mind into the work, with the eagerness of bodily torture as well as mental, he rapidly goes down to death. If his ransom is obtained, and his "soul" returned to his body, he regains his health and strength; but if failure is his, as it sometimes is, then on the day set, at sundown, he dies. "Imagination," you say. But, indeed, it is an example of misapplied therapeutic suggestion—an agent powerful for good as well as evil. There is a cure suggested without it, he dies, but with it he lives.

Some years ago it was my privilege to know a case of the most stubborn chronic invalidism. The victim was a man who had been a portly, robust rail-conductor, and sturdy worker. But for years now he had been a thin, bent invalid, unable to do a day's work. He had become possessed of the idea that whiskey had burned a hole in his stomach, through which his food escaped, and that he was not able to retain sufficient to nourish his strength. So he grew weak. He consulted a physician, whose skill he judged by his "ad." in an American paper, and his diagnosis was confirmed, with promise of help for a "small" fee. When the fee had eaten the small bank account, he "doctored" no longer. He moved to Vancouver, where for four years he was supported by his wife and children. One strange symptom was the agony of pain and burning caused by a mouthful of whiskey or brandy.

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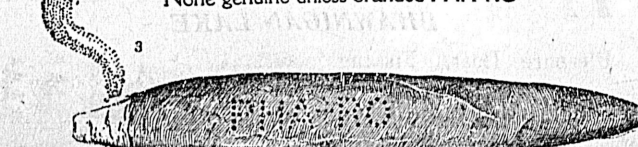
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given up alcohol, meat, bread, uncooked tubers, game of all sorts, and butter, fruit, salt, tea, coffee, fish, cooked vegetables, I am told that rice and tapioca puddings, which I proposed to support life, are fatal to it, and I find that a diet of variegated and lemonade leaves me feeble for my work and—what is more important—my exercise. All are gone, the old familiar pleasures of the table, and something is needed to replace them. All that is simple, however, and I assume that we all have taken this preliminary step. But then comes the proper disposal of one's time. We are all for the simple life, but on examination it proves to be a little less simple than one would have hoped. In another daily paper I have just read, under the heading "The simple life," I will not mention her name, as I fear to misquote her dicta, but, so far as I can remember, they were as follows: On a summer day you should rise at half-past three and lie on the grass listening to the birds till eight. Then you should breakfast on a banana and an apple—both Smith denounces fruit—washed down with milk. (Jones says milk is poison.) More open air, and then, if you have any more energy, you should have another hotly debatable meal like the first, and go to bed. I have always envied the life of domestic animals not made to work, and this is very like it. But it is undoubtedly difficult

when you have to earn your bread—or a more hygienic substitute—in London. In fact, the reflection crosses my mind that this simple life rather resembles in essentials the unfair luxury denounced by the other prophet. It is an awkward train of thought. It is not possible for me to rise at half-past three, but it is possible, and extremely pleasant, to go out at eight, and walk and run for an hour on the pathetic turf of a London park. Thereafter one's bath is ineffably delightful; one has a glow of bien etre, and one's conscience preens itself, and purrs. Only—only—such a pleasure, leaving one agreeably tired, makes work a most distasteful thing, therefore to be done with the less efficiency, and again comes the question if this asceticism be not rather like self-indulgence. Oh, dear! oh, dear! It is a hard problem. Is one to die from lack of food which Smith and Jones agree in holding innocuous, and is one's poor work to dwindle and cease? Or—oh, the unendurable thought will intrude—should a man go about his business, and let exercise take the chance of time and inclination, and—stop my ears for the certain howl of exhortation, will a man drink what pleasant things he can get, while their harmfulness remains a theory for him? A base thought, perhaps, but not actively noxious, for of course he will not dare.

Rider Haggard's Report

The London Times.

Mr. Rider Haggard has completed with commendable despatch a work of great interest to all who have at heart the national welfare. A few months ago he was instructed by the Colonial Secretary to visit the United States as a commissioner to report upon the agricultural and industrial settlements established there by the Salvation Army. These settlements are experimental attempts to move from the great cities of America people who would be better occupied in cultivating the land, and to form agricultural communities. Mr. Lytton thought that, if these efforts had proved successful, some analogous system might be applied here, and some part of the urban population might be transferred to the country. The idea is not new. On the whole, Mr. Rider Haggard brings back a distinctly favorable account of the experiments. In America he records some failures or misadventures, but he also presents the outlines of a scheme, framed with the lessons of the American agricultural colonies before him, and after consultation with men of practical experience, for colonization on a large scale. With the object which he had in view there will be no product of the land lying uncultivated, while thousands annually move helplessly and blindly towards cities, there to mix in a population of waifs and driftwood, the "underclass" of the nation, a product of our Western culture, due greatly to living in crowded quarters of great cities—all that is to be prized. We doubt whether the project is so simple as Mr. Rider Haggard conceives it. "I believe," he remarks, "that in a majority of cases village-born folk go to cities, and in many instances remain in them, because they find no opportunity or prospect upon the land, and, subsequently, because they have not the means to escape with their wives and children from the web of town life in which they have entangled themselves. Therefore, it must be noted, others—whether a majority or minority may be a question, but undoubtedly many—to whom the excitement of town life is alluring, and to whom dwelling in a village or agricultural community is intolerably tedious. But, if a considerable number of those of whom Mr. Rider Haggard speaks can be drawn to the country the gain would be immense.

Upon the strength of what he has seen and heard Mr. Rider Haggard puts forward the raising of a loan, the interest to be guaranteed by our government or by it along with colonial governments, to be devoted to acquiring land suitable for the purpose of colonization. It is proposed, he says, in summing up the characteristics of his scheme, to "turn to practical account the public credit and the waste forces of benevolence." It is admitted that selection of suitable land is a difficult task; if it is to be done by competent officials it would also be very costly. But he thinks that there exists in the Salvation Army an organization able and willing to make a proper selection from the pool of our cities; it could be trusted, if it worked under the supervision and control of some Imperial officer. In Canada land sufficient and suitable will be provided free of cost, the government of the Dominion has munificently offered a large amount of valuable free land. How to safeguard the capital advanced, how to ensure that the penniless purchasers will keep up the punctual payments of instalments, is obviously the crux of the question. Though the examples of Port Ronie and Fort Amity prove little as to this, Mr. Rider Haggard is hopeful that such enterprises would prove commercially sound.

The scheme which he suggests is too shadowy and indistinct, for any one to speak confidently of its prospects. It appears to have recommended itself to President Roosevelt, Earl Grey, Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture in the United States, Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, and others. But until we know the site of the settlements fixed upon, the price to be paid for the land, the nature of the culture, the cost of transportation, and the amount of capital required to carry out a scheme of colonization likely to make any impression upon the crowded cities, we should be reluctant to express an opinion as to the scheme, or as to

"Francis"—Do tell me how to rid my upstairs rooms of bed bugs. The rooms are ceiled and walled with narrow lapped boards, and these cracks are "alive" with tiny new hatched bugs.

Answer—Remove carpets and furniture. Place an iron pot or pan on an inverted tin pan or on two bricks, to keep the heat from burning the floor. In the pot place a good layer of live coals, and on this lay some stick sulphur. Close doors and windows tight, and let the room be closed for twenty-four hours. Beat the carpet and clean wall, pulling it in insect powder. The box mattress may be left in the room to get the fumes of sulphur. The furniture must be scrubbed with brush and on all unupholstered sides and in crevices, coat oil infected with an oiler into all hiding places, and left outdoors to dry. Then varnish inside and out, letting the varnish run into the cracks and crevices. The bugs will not appear after this treatment.

To keep mice from destroying contents of trunks, boxes or bureau drawers, scatter cubes of camphor gum amongst them. The mice will not trouble these places.

Food and a Philosopher

"It is a reflection on our intelligence that we spend so much time on our food, and so very much more time in talking about it. It is the perversity of the human mind to occupy itself with the incidental," says a writer in the Illustrated London News. Mr. C. S. Street, in the Outlook, has an article on health and food, from which we glean that he would wish the subject of food as a means to health had never been bruited in his ears. He parodies a song, popular in his youth, which might serve for a contemporary Chorus of Diners: We mayn't eat that—we mayn't drink this—

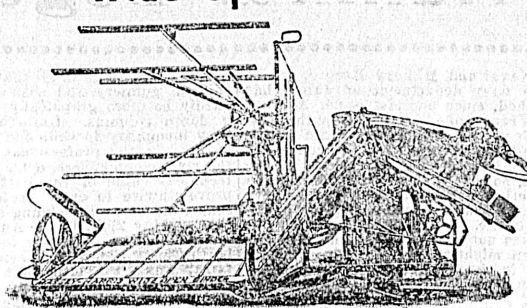
The doctor says it's quite amiss. To give up such a diet is simple enough. Sometimes my mind reverts wistfully to the advice of a philosopher who told me that life would do all the giving up necessary for me, and that I need not trouble myself, but, responsive to the more fashionable opinion, I have

Clark's Year-Loaf
In Oblong 1 lb. and 2 lbs. Cans.
New Laid Eggs & Roasted Veal prepared and seasoned with care.
To Serve slice thin and garnish with watercress.
Every can will give satisfaction.
Delicious for a cool lunch on a hot day.
W. CLARK, MONTREAL.

The Belated Banquet.

London, July 8.—The belated banquet of the American Society in celebration of the Fourth of July, which was held tonight, was the first occasion of a public meeting between Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Foreign Minister Lansdowne since Mr. Reid's appointment as ambassador to Great Britain. Both Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Reid delivered speeches, in which the services of the late Secretary of State Hay to the world and the good relations existing between Great Britain and the United States were the keynote. The dinner was held in the banquet hall of the Hotel Cecil, which was crowded with resident and visiting Americans and representative Englishmen. Marshall O. Fox, president of the American Society, presided. Prominent persons present included Count Wolf-Metternich, German ambassador; Taotai Lang Shao Ki, the Chinese minister; M. Metaxas, the Greek minister; Rincon Gallardo, the Mexican minister; and the Earl of Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada. The chairman proposed a toast to King Edward. He was followed by Lord Lansdowne, who toasted President Roosevelt. Lord Lansdowne said that among the great statesmen of America he did not know of any one who held a greater fascination for Englishmen than President Roosevelt.

Massey-Harris 20th Century Wide Open Binder



No Binder ever made has been able to successfully compete with this machine. It stands the test in the most difficult grain and on the roughest ground.

It has steel frame, perfected roller bearings, open divider, folding headboard, and in fact all the latest improvements. Made in 5 ft. and 6 ft. cuts.

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Belding's Spool Silks

are the result of 40 years experience in making embroidery and sewing silks. When you buy Belding's, you get the best silks for hand and machine work. At all dealers.



The Weak Spot.

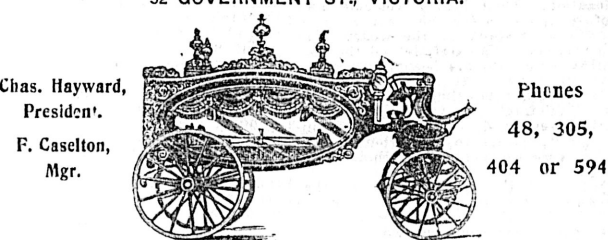
In case of disease or over exertion it is the weak spot that is immediately affected. With the majority of woman the weak spot is the Kidneys. The use of GIN PILLS corrects this by strengthening the Kidneys so that they do their work naturally and well.

GIN PILLS

clean, heal, purify—cure or you get your money back. All Druggists 50 cts. per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. THE BOLE DRUG CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

B. G. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO.

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A. HARRIS—Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Builder; repairs, etc. No. 65 Work Street, Rock Bay.

BOOT & SHOE REPAIRING
WORK DONE with neatness and despatch. Lowest prices while you wait. Private waiting rooms. A. Hibbs, 3 Oriental ave., opp. Grand theatre. Tel. B923.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; heart work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CANVAS GOODS
JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 795.

CARDRIGERS
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Sole agents for Curtis and Harvey's celebrated "Amberite" Smokeless Cartridges. jyl5

CONTRACTOR.
C. A. MCGREGOR—Carpenter and joiner, 95 Yates Street. Terms moderate.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILL—Odeco and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

DRAYMEN.
JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 52 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

DYE WORKS
B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street; Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.
SAVE YOUR CARPETS by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Tel. 302. Hurd & Ward, proprietors.

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.
WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 440. jyl6

HARDWARE.
WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, pipes, stoves and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY
C. A. GOODWIN, Porter Block, Douglas street, manufacturer and importer of Saddles, Harness, etc.; complete assortment of Whips, Rugs; International Stock Food for sale. jyl5

INSURANCE AGENTS
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance effected at lowest rates in reliable companies. jyl5

INDIAN CURIOS
STADTHAGEN, INDIAN TRADER, 70 Johnson street, will sell Indian goods at half the price you pay elsewhere. jyl6

JAPANESE GOODS
NOVELTIES in Japanese Silk and Cotton Crepe Goods of all descriptions; Porcelain Vases, Cloisonne and Lacquered wares; Fancy Baskets and Boxes. J. M. Nagano & Co., 61 Douglas street, Balmoral Block, Victoria. jyl2

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS of Fancy Japanese Novelties constantly on hand. The Mikado Bazaar, Hotel Victoria Block, Government and Johnson streets. jyl5

THE LATEST NOVELTIES in JAPANESE Goods. Curious Slides, Biscuits, and Cloisonne Ware, can be found at The Oriental Bazaar, 90 Douglas street; Yokohama Bazaar, 152 Government St. jyl1

KEY FITTING & LOCK REPAIRING
WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 440. jyl6

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING PARLOIRS
SCALP TREATMENT, shampooing and facial massage. Ladies attended at hotel or residence. Unique Manicure Parlors, 55 1/2 Fort Street. Telephone B189 jyl4

LAND SURVEYORS.
GORE & MCGREGOR, Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors, Civil and Mining Engineers, Builders and Contractors. Bastion Square, Victoria. Tel. 501A. jyl5

LADIES' TAILORS
AH WING & CO., 160 Government, makes a specialty of ladies' suits and costumes.

LIME CEMENT & PLASTER PARIS
RAYMOND & SONS, 133 Government street, dealers in Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Bricks; Builders and Contractors supplied. Tel. Office 272; Res. 376. jyl3

LITHOGRAPHING
LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSING—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in O. U. W. hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk. my13

COURT VANDUVER, No. 5755, A. O. F.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in month. K. of P. Hall, Douglas street. J. F. Fahay, C. R.; Sidney Wilson, Sec'y.

RODS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall, 1st and 3rd Tues. S. Doncaster, pres.; Thos. Gravlin, sec.

I. O. O. F.—Dominion Lodge, No. 4, 644 Fellows' block, Douglas street, Thursday nights. T. Bamford, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—No. 2, Columbia Lodge, Odd Fellows' block, Douglas street, Wednesday nights. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; res. 24 Carr K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, 83 Douglas street, Douglas and Pandora sts. H. Weber, K. of P. & S. Box 544.

MIXED PAINTS AND VARNISHES
JOSEPH BEARS, 91-93 Yates street, Tel. B742—Complete assortment best goods at lowest prices. jyl5

MERCHANT TAILORS
FOR STYLISH, WELL-MADE CUSTOM Clothes at lowest possible prices, call at Ah Wing & Co., 160 Government street, Victoria, B. C. jyl3

MILINERY
LADIES' HATS REFINISHED, bringing their own material; Panama hats cleaned and repressed. No. 65 1/2 Fort Street.

NEOSTYLE DUPLICATING
A. M. JONES, 98 1/2 Government, Tel. 302. jyl5

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAPER—General machinist. No. 154 Government Street.

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING
JOSEPH BEARS, 91-93 Yates street, Tel. B742—Jobbing promptly attended to. jyl5

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., carry in stock Pig Lead, Plumb, Steel Lead, Lead Waste, Steel Zinc, and other supplies. jyl5

PLUMBERS, ETC.
C. M. COOKSON—97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing and heating; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Quotations on all kinds of plumbing supplies, pipes and fittings and stoves, on application. Tel. 674.

PLUMBING & HOT WATER HEATING
SANITARY PLUMBING, STEAM, HOT Water and Gas Fitting. Jobbing work promptly attended to. Victoria Plumbing Co., Tel. 4315, 114 Yates street. jyl4

RING UP PHONE 226 when in need of a good plumber. E. F. Geiger, Johnson and Pandora streets.

PHOTOGRAPHERS
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street; all kinds of photographic materials for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, premiums, postcards, etc., etc. Phone 3603. Same block—Maynard's Leather and Shoe Binding Store. Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.
SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

SALT MERCHANTS
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Haulers of Liverpool coarse, fine and rock salt. jyl5

SAILMAKERS
JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 795.

SAW & TOOL SHARPENING
WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 440. jyl6

SCAVENGERS.
MRS. E. LINES—236 Yates street. Yards, etc. cleaned. Phone 847.

STENOGRAPHY & TYPEWRITING
A. M. JONES, 98 1/2 Government, Tel. 302. jyl3

TAXIDERMIST & FURRIER
FRED PORTER, 42 1/2 Johnson street. Tel. A182. Furs bought.

TENT & FLAG MANUFACTURERS
JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 795.

TINSMITHS' SUPPLIES
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., have in warehouse Canada Plate, Charcoal and Coke, Tinplates, Tinplates, Pigblends, Pigblends, etc. jyl5

TYPEWRITER REPAIRING
A. M. JONES, 98 1/2 Government, Tel. 302.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES
A. M. JONES, 98 1/2 Government, Tel. 302.

UNDERTAKERS
B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 43, 305, 404, 504. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; F. Cawston, Manager. jyl5

W. J. HANNA—Graduate United States College of Embalming, New York, No. 102 Douglas street. Telephone—Office, 408; residence, 611.

UMBRELLA REPAIRING
WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 440. jyl6

WIRE ROPE
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Sole agents for Williams' celebrated Steel Wire Ropes. jyl5

WATCHMAKER.
A. FETCH—90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
WANTED—Girl to keep house for young married couple. Apply, with references, Box 63 Colonist office. jyl3

WANTED—A saleslady for dry goods department in corner store. Apply, with wages expected, to Pitt & Peterson, Duncans, B. C. jyl3

WANTED—A reliable girl as mother's help; knowledge of cooking, plain; small family (city). Apply 60 Rae street. jyl8

WANTED—Two experienced maids for general work (city); plain cooking, housework. Apply 60 Rae street. jyl8

WANTED—Useful mother's assistant for the country; one child, 3 years; experience necessary. 60 Rae street. jyl8

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced middle aged nurse. Good wages, kind home. References required. Apply, 60 Rae street. jyl1

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.
ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—A young girl (10) seeks situation as nurse girl (afternoons); good, reliable girl. Apply 60 Rae street. jyl2

WANTED—An experienced Englishwoman wants position as general help in small family. Wages \$20. Employer, 64 Fort Agency, 54 Fort street. jyl2

WANTED—A lady can highly recommend an active young woman as laundress (daily work), at employers' house. jyl1

WANTED—Position as resident governess to young children, French and music, as companion to elderly lady or invalid. Miss A. John, 300 West 143rd street, New York City. jyl8

WANTED—Position by French governess; English studies, French and drawing included; references and a good home. Apply to the Secretary Y. W. C. A., Vancouver. jyl2

WANTED—MALE HELP.
BOY WANTED at British America Paint Co. jyl4

WANTED—A good Gordon press feeder at the Colonist job room. jyl2

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.
ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—Young man wants position in real estate office; four years in land registry office; understands conveyancing and insurance; and is a good business. Give full particulars Box 70, Colonist. jyl5

WANTED—Cookman seeks position; a trained servant; competent to take charge of gentleman's place and stable; married; no children; a good home, excellent reference. "Cookman," Mrs. Turner's Employment Agency, 54 Fort Street. jyl3

WANTED—Englishman, with first class education and references, desires position as secretary, tutor, office assistant, companion, or in any similar capacity; willing to travel and would undertake position of trust in Victoria, or away. Apply Box 13 Colonist. jyl2

WANTED—AGENTS.
MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, stock up showrooms on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$300 per year, or \$70 per month and expenses \$20 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Export Medicine Co., London, Ont. ap25

LOST
LOST—From 72 Belleville street, on July 7, deep yellow canary bird; very tame. Notify Box 63 Colonist office. jyl4

LOST—Silver watch, initialed "M.G.S.," also blue enamel pin, between the swimming baths and Bay street. Leave at 86 Pandora. Reward. jyl4

LOST—On Niagara street, purse containing considerable sum of money; two bills, one receipted and the other not receipted. Reward on returning to Box 421 Colonist. jyl10

FOUND
FOUND—On Douglas street, lady's black and purple silk umbrella. Owner may have same by paying for this advertisement. jyl2

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.
FOR SALE—One milk Durham bull, 2 1/2 years old; 4 cows soon to calf; 6 heifers with calves; all good milkers. Apply John S. Young, West Saanich road. jyl2

FOR SALE—Heavy draft horse, weight about 1,000 pounds; also general purpose horse, weight about 1,250 pounds. Pemberton & Son. jyl2

FOR SALE—First class milk cow. W. Richmond, Strawberry Vale. my24

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.
EXCHANGE—Two seated family phaeton, for car or exchange for a top buggy. Box 63 this office. jyl5

PERSONAL
WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?—Our Matrimonial Paper, containing hundreds of advertisements of marriageable people, young and old, many rich, mailed free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. jyl2

MISCELLANEOUS.
WATER—No one need be without water. The undersigned is prepared to locate springs on moderate terms. D. Wrights, 17 Mile Post, E. & N. Ry. jyl1

WANTED—Two boarders for a pleasant seaside home (near Saanich Bay); moderate terms. Apply 60 Rae street. jyl1

PHIL SMITH has opened his old stand at the Gorge in Mrs. Marshall's place; grounds, Swiss Ice-cream, afternoon teas, light lunch, etc. jyl2

SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, wrappers, etc. 74 Douglas street, Victoria. my10

FOR SALE—Billiard room fittings, with equip. room completely, including tables and furniture. Clubs and hotels remodeling. Ask for quotations. Catalogue sent free. Brunswick Balke Colender Co. J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria. my20

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux.

VICTORIA PORTABLE HOUSE CO.—Portable buildings, suitable for all climates. Office, 51 Wharf St., Victoria.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly Journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
FOR SALE—New and second hand billiard and pool tables. Inquire for stock or write for catalogue. The largest selection in Canada. Brunswick Balke Colender Co. J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria. ap10

FOR SALE—We have for sale \$2,000 permanent stock of the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, worth today 100c, pays 6 per cent. dividend. Helmsman & Co. jyl5

FOR SALE—Beacon Hill Park—Lots 50x150, facing east, on the Park, \$900 each. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd. jyl5

FOR SALE—Sib wood, 1 lemon, Gonnale, 10c each. Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 7. jyl5

ENTERTAINMENTS.
REMEMBER THE METROPOLITAN League moonlight excursion, July 17. jyl2

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd
30 BROAD STREET.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, 5 roomed cottage; new, fine garden. \$1,300. jyl0.

FOR SALE—5 roomed modern cottage; two lots; 50 fruit trees in bearing; two minutes' walk from tram line. \$2,100. Terms.

FOR SALE—Fruit orchard, 12 acres, 5 acres under fruit; good dwelling; excellent situation. (3000).

FOR SALE—12 acres partly improved, near the famous Palmer orchard. Cheap. (3070).

FOR SALE—Gordon Head, 18 acres, dwelling, barn, etc.; would make fine fruit farm. (3000).

FOR SALE—Near centre of city, 7 roomed dwelling; modern; easy terms; interest at 4 per cent. (400)

FOR SALE—Oscar street, full lot and four roomed cottage. \$800. (400)

FOR SALE—6 miles from city, 17 1/2 acres, 6 of which are cultivated, balance slash; 100c rock all fenced; excellent fruit soil. Price \$3,000.

FOR SALE—Memories street, James Bay, 2 roomed, 2 roomed dwelling; all modern conveniences. (400)

FOR SALE—Parry street, James Bay, 6 roomed cottage; all modern conveniences. Only \$1,000. (400)

FOR SALE—Princes street, James Bay, 2 roomed bungalow, 4 roomed, bath and pantry; all modern conveniences. \$2,100. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, near Rockland avenue, 2 choice lots. \$750. (250)

FOR SALE—Toronto street, cottage of five rooms, \$1,275. (500)

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, 3 lots and large bungalow. (500)

FOR SALE—Douglas Gardens; the only choice lots on the market. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Burns avenue, corner, 7 roomed dwelling, with cellar and attic, nice garden with 8 fruit trees in bearing; open to offer.

FOR SALE—Four miles from town, 20 acres, of which 12 are cultivated, balance slash; 100c rock all fenced; 100c orchard of 140 fruit trees in bearing; 5 roomed cottage, brick dairy, large barn, three wells of excellent water; good roads. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—20 acres, all under cultivation; 3 roomed house, also barn, stable and chicken house. Price \$2,700. Terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, 10 roomed dwelling, all modern conveniences; \$2,000.

FOR SALE—1 1/4 acres under grass; last year's crop of hay sold for \$105; income \$6 per year; a good investment at \$1,050.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort Street, near Linden avenue, 10 roomed dwelling, double front lot; well suited for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, with frontage on beach, 1/2 acre and 8 roomed house, \$2,500. Terms.

FOR SALE—240 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only \$8,000.

FOR SALE—Yates street, between Vancouver and York streets, 4 roomed cottage, stable. \$1,600.

FOR SALE—Saanich District, 20 acres, all under cultivation, small dwelling, barn, stable, etc. \$2,700. Terms.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.

MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

Pemberton & Son
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES.
CADBORO BAY ROAD—A pretty 5 room cottage with 2 light eiders, all in good condition; 2 1/2 acres of all land, part divided into several long poultry yards, each with house; large brooder house; frontage on two roads; cars pass the house.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—Six room cottage, with 2 light eiders, all in good condition; 2 1/2 acres of all land; nice view of the sea; few minutes' walk of cars, sea and sands. A choice home.

CADBORO BAY—A capital family residence; orchard, buildings and 18 acres of good land; only a few yards of sea shore.

A NICE PIECE OF LAND—Cleared and fenced, overlooking Cadboro Bay; a lovely spot for a home.

26 ACRES—Nearly all cultivated; an orchard; 5 room cottage; outbuildings; fine view; well settled district.

WE HAVE FARMS for sale in every district in the province; houses and lots in all parts of the province; call and inspect our lists and so save yourself much trouble.

Grant & Conyers
No. 2 View St., Opposite Main Entrance Driford Hotel.

BEAUTIFUL HOME near car line; acre of lovely garden, fruit, flowers, stable, etc.; all modern. Price on application at our office.

LOT AND TWO FINE COTTAGES near car line, Victoria West. Only \$1,600.

TWO LOTS AND GOOD HOUSE—Fine fruit, etc., near car line. Bargain at \$1,600.

FINE NEW BUNGALOW in the East End; two corner lots; fine garden, and all modern conveniences. This is a snap. Call and get price.

CALL and get a list of our houses and beautiful sites. We can get you a bargain in any part of the city.

Swinerton & Oddy
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

GOOD LAND SUITABLE FOR FRUIT. close to Victoria; just outside city limits:

11 1/2 acres \$1,000
9 1/2 acres 1,000
8 1/2 acres 1,500
7 1/2 acres 1,500
7 1/2 acres 1,500

Several 1 1/2 acre pieces, 6 miles out, all good land; just the thing for fruit, and nice location.

Some CHOICE ACRE BLOCKS for sale; all good cultivated land.

CHEAP LOT—50x112 in James Bay, assessed at \$600. Only \$400.

TWO LOTS—Connaught street, close to Gorge tram line. \$200 each.

LOT ON RUSSEL ST., Victoria West. \$250

WATER FRONT LOT—Brighton Bay. \$250

LOT ON SUPERIOR ST.—\$750.

6 ROOMED HOUSE—On Johnson street. Brick and stone foundation; sewer connection; corner lot 50x50; good location. \$2,600.

6 ROOMED HOUSE—On Yates street, near school; hot water and sewer connections; easy terms, half cash, balance at 4 per cent. \$1,500.

A large list of acreage close to city.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
In amounts of \$500 and upwards, at current rates of interest.

Fire Insurance.

J. Stuart Yates
22 BASTION STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Land within two minutes' walk of Gorge tramway terminus, in any quantity to suit intending purchasers.

FINE FIVE ACRE BLOCKS between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms. Reduction made to first purchaser of land sold under new subdivision.

TO CLOSE ESTATE—Offers will be received up to noon Saturday, July 16, 1905, for the purchase of two valuable water front lots, with buildings. MUST BE SOLD.

FOR SALE—Good business block on Yates street returning good interest on the investment.

ALSO Section 10, Esquimalt district—CHBAF.

A. W. Bridgman
Phone No. 86.
41 Government St. Established 1858

SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Gorge; assessed \$4,450; to be sacrificed at \$2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; bathhouse; large side bottom—\$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF ARM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. \$750 cash.

VIBW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep land; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—6 acres, all fenced, partly cultivated; black loam; living stream—\$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—\$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—\$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost \$800, for \$450 cash.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—\$4,200.

ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 414 in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

FORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—\$150 in-aside; \$175 corners.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices; excellent position for dentist or lawyer.

FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city—

MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
FOR SALE—Old established milk business.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA WEST—\$1,300—5 roomed cottage; electric light, etc., large corner lot, with orchard. Easy terms.

TO RENT—Large 12 roomed dwelling, on Pandora street; modern improvements; suitable for lodging house. Moderate rent.

TO RENT—Two new modern cottages, possession June 1; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. my18

YATES ST.—Modern 1 1/4 story 8 roomed dwelling; electric light, sewer and bath—only \$1,600. my20

NEW BUNGALOW—\$100 cash and \$25 per month, will buy a new modern bungalow in James Bay, just off car line.

SAANICH DISTRICT—Handsome residence, new and completely furnished; and 64 acres of land on water front (1 mile of sea frontage); 22 acres cultivated, 15 cleared for pasture, balance wooded; also 7 roomed cottage; first class stable. Full particulars at office.

STANLEY AVE.—Lots 58x105, only \$400.

INVESTMENT—Two 1 1/4 story houses in James Bay, well located, net revenue 10 per cent.; all modern improvements.

\$275—Gorge Road, Lot 50x152, Gorge and Garbally roads; front and back entrance.

\$300—Victoria West. Full sized lot (corner); new picket fence. my20

GOVERNMENT ST.—Lots near the Foundation, from \$150 to \$700. Easy terms.

BEACON HILL—Lots 50x150 each, facing the Park, \$900 each; also 1 lot 40x150, \$800; corner lot for \$900.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. jyl6

ROOMS TO LET—Unfurnished rooms in Five Sisters' Block (heated), \$5 per week, upwards.

\$500—5 roomed cottage, and lot 50x120; stable and chicken house; a few fruit trees; insured for \$700. A bargain.

FIRST ST.—\$250. Two lots 50x133 each, at this price per lot, near King's road.

THIRD ST.—\$300. Lot 50x133, front and back entrance.

FIFTH ST.—\$200. 3 lots 60x133 each; no rock; nicely situated. \$200 each.

FOURTH ST.—\$250. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots \$50 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation at low rock prices. SIXTH ST.—2 lots, corner. \$200 each.

WHARF TO RENT at foot of Yates street, with warehouse; rent, \$50 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government Street.

TO RENT—Offices, Government street; large front rooms on 1st floor facing Government street, all modern conveniences. Also law offices on Bastion street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jyl6

BUSINESS PROPERTY—\$5,500 will buy a lot 65x94, very central and just off Government street, with improvements.

TO RENT—Flat of 10 rooms; centrally located; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

\$2,200—6 roomed house, with attic, modern in every respect; lot 50x133.

10 ACRES—6 room cottage, barn and outbuildings; 9 miles from city.

FOR SALE—As a going concern, goodwill and furniture of a large first-class private boarding and lodging house, doing a thriving business; best of furniture; cheap. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FIRE INSURANCE (Phoenix of London), MONEY TO LOAN.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF James Allan Graham, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" that all creditors and claimants against the estate of James Allan Graham, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 15th day of May, 1905, of whose last will and testament was granted at Victoria, B. C., to Theodore Lubbe and to Duncan Stewart of Victoria aforesaid, the Executors thereof, and the 23rd day of June, 1905, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims (verified by statutory declaration) to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of July, 1905, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Executors have been notified, and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person whose claim the said Executors have not had notice at the time of distribution. Any persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of June, 1905.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Of Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the said Executors.

NOTICE.
Pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act."

ESTATE OF MARY JULIA BROCKLEHURST.
NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the late Mary Julia Brocklehurst, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 23rd day of May, 1905, of whose last will and testament was granted at Victoria, B. C., to Theodore Lubbe and to Duncan Stewart of Victoria aforesaid, the Executors thereof, and the 23rd day of June, 1905, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims (verified by statutory declaration) to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of July, 1905, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Executors have been notified, and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person whose claim the said Executors have not had notice at the time of distribution. Any persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of June, 1905.

FELL & GREGORY,
Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor.

NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Comptroller of the Public Revenue, following as their trade mark, and warn the public against using the same under penalty of the law. V. C. (Trade Mark Registered) printed thereon.

HOTEL DIRECTORY
VICTORIA

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from \$1 up.

THE DOMINION—Victoria. B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates \$1.50 per day and upwards. E. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First class in every respect. Fifty spacious, home like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 40.

VERNON HOTEL—Victoria's leading commercial and tourist hotel. First class in every respect. Rates \$2 up.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good food, fine scenery, two-mile beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates, \$1.50 per day. William Jensen, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Yates streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Hild, proprietor.

REVERED HOUSE—First class furnished rooms and table board that can be recommended. Telephone connection. No. 105 Pandora avenue. my20

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best \$2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors. jyl2

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott Street, Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates, \$1.25, \$1.50. Free bus to and from terminals and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets. Hot block from depot and steamship wharves; \$2 a day.

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. First-class. First-class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates \$2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the Coast. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel. Fort Carrall street. my12

AGAWA
HOTEL BELLA VISTA—Tourists' and sportsmen's headquarters. Five miles from Harrison Hot Springs. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, or \$8.00 per week. Mrs. Probert, proprietress. C. Inkman, manager. jyl9

ASHCROFT—The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; ample rooms for commercial men; hot and cold baths. Representative meets trains and stages. George Ward, proprietor.

TROUT LAKE
COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

REVELSTOCK
UNION HOTEL—First class \$2 per day house. Choice brandy, liquors and cigars. J. Haughton, proprietor.

GRAND FORKS
YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweber, proprietor.

LARDO
COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Home for all travellers travelling to and from Poplar. McLachlan Bros., proprietors.

SICAMOUS
C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

VERNON
COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travellers.

NELSON
HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHONA HOTEL—Strictly first-class headquarters for tourists. British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager.

ROSSLAND
HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Estate of William Ralph, Pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of the late William Ralph of Victoria, B. C., Provincial Land Surveyor, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 15th day of May, 1905, of whose last will and testament was granted at Victoria, B. C., to Theodore Lubbe and to Duncan Stewart of Victoria aforesaid, the Executors thereof, and the 23rd day of June, 1905, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims (verified by statutory declaration) to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of July, 1905, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Executors have been notified, and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person whose claim the said Executors have not had notice at the time of distribution. Any persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of June, 1905.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Of Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the said Executors.

NOTICE.
Pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act."

ESTATE OF MARY JULIA BROCKLEHURST.
NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the late Mary Julia Brocklehurst, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 23rd day of May, 1905, of whose last will and testament was granted at Victoria, B. C., to Theodore Lubbe and to Duncan Stewart of Victoria aforesaid, the Executors thereof, and the 23rd day of June, 1905, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims (verified by statutory declaration) to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of July, 1905, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Executors have been notified, and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person whose claim the said Executors have not had notice at the time of distribution. Any persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of June, 1905.

FELL & GREGORY,
Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor.

NOTICE
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Handy Telephone Calls

CABINET MAKERS
DICKSON & BOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, 131 Johnson street. 1165

J. LISTER, Carpenter and Builder. All kinds of jobbing work. Workshop and residence, Talmie avenue. Phone 1193

MESSSENGER.
MESSSENGER OFFICE
22 Tronca Avenue.
Prompt Delivery. 409

PLUMBING
JOHN COLBERT, Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Works

In the World of Labor

Let me but do my work from day to day, in field or forest, at the desk or loom, in roaring market-place, or tranquil room; Let me but find it in my heart to say, When sunset wishes beckon me astray, "This is my work, my blessing, not my doom."

Of all who live I am the one by whom This work can best be done in the right way. Then shall I see it not too great nor small To suit my spirit, and to prove my powers; Then shall I cheerfully greet the laboring hours, And cheerful turn when the long shadows fall.

At eventide, to play and love and rest, Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The population of the city of Chicago is 2,272,760.

The American Order of Elks has a membership of 200,000.

Toronto has 171 Sunday schools, 6,000 teachers, and 50,000 scholars.

Russia's mining and metal industries employ 600,000 workers.

Forty-five per cent. of Canadians are engaged in husbandry.

Of 1,300,000 railway workers in the United States, it is said that 1,000,000 are unorganized.

Toronto bakers' strike is likely to prove a blessing in disguise. While some will suffer, the tolling breadcrumbs will be treated to a considerable drop in the price of bread.

Ten years ago not a female electrician was recorded in the United States; now there are 400 of them. The technical schools are largely responsible for this.

The working day in Chinese cotton mills lasts 13½ hours, night shifts working pay by piecework, and the wages earned amount to about twelve cents a day.

Crofton smelter will be in operation in three or four weeks. The smelter people are now building a wharf, and have a force of 25 men working. A new elevator has been put in and the sampling mill has been raised one story.

Article XVII. of the American Federation of Musicians' Constitution reads: "No member of the American Federation of Musicians shall be permitted at any time to play a paid engagement with any orchestra or band in the United States Army or United States Navy."

The International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association met in convention at Detroit, Mich., last week under the presidency of D. B. Keefe. The membership reaches nearly 100,000.

The local tramway employees will hold their annual picnic at Goldstream on Tuesday, the 25th inst., \$300 will be distributed in prizes, and a good time is being looked forward to.

The wage earners in the state of New York are the best organized of any state in the Union. Those holding union cards number one to each eighteen inhabitants.

The city council of St. Thomas, Ont., has passed a resolution memorializing the Dominion government to withdraw the order deporting alien employees of the Pere Marquette railway.

A member of the Sydney, New South Wales, Bootmakers' Union, who tried to sink out of paying his dues to the union, was arrested on the order of the sheriff, after he had been given numerous opportunities of paying up.

The striking carpenters at Montreal are complaining, through President Bayard, of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, that the committee of the Baron de Hirsch Institute are seeking to fill strikers' positions with recently arrived Jews.

Walter Damrosch, director of the New York Symphony orchestra, has settled his difficulty with the Mutual Musical Protective Union of New York by paying, under protest, a fine of \$1,000 for putting five imported musicians at work without advertising sufficiently in this country the fact that there were vacancies in his organization.

Delegates from the local Tailors' Union presented a list of merchant tailors, at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, who paid union wages and used the union label in the city, as follows: Messrs. E. Schaper, A. Patten, Cooper & Linklater, J. Craigton, Croft & Toombs, Sprinkling Bros., Bissell & Potts, J. McCurrah, J. Sorensen, and A. Gregg & Son.

The Trades and Labor Council are making an effort to have the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress hold its sessions for 1906 in Victoria, and are endeavoring to send a delegate to this year's congress, which meets in Toronto in September.

Chief Roderick, of the Pennsylvania State Department of Mines, has made public an abstract of his annual report for 1904, showing that the average days worked in the fifteen anthracite districts last year was 233. The total production was 65,700,258 tons; total employees, 161,330; fatal accidents, 535; non-fatal, 1,047.

Officials of the United Mine Workers claim that at present 350,000 miners in the bituminous mines are working under a direct agreement with the operators, and that no effort will be left untaken to effect a similar agreement with the anthracite operators at the expiration of the present agreement, which is one made through an arbitration board appointed by President Roosevelt.

At Toronto the Canada Foundry Company's agreement requiring employees to work 55 hours a week and remain in the firm's employment a year on penalty of forfeiting a \$40 deposit has been seriously objected to by a judgment of Magistrate Ellis. A workman who left the company's employment sued for \$22 wages, which the company retained. The magistrate gave judgment in his favor. He had asked for better work and was told to quit. The company will carry the case to a higher court.

The mines at Nanaimo are still shut down, and the city presents rather a quiet appearance. A large proportion of the men who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to different parts, quite a number having gone to work at the Britannia mines on Howe Sound. In the meantime the Department of Labor at Ottawa has offered its services for the purpose of effecting a settlement under the Conciliation Act.

The labor situation in Australia, according to Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commercial Agent there, may on a visit to Canada, is a complex problem. The rival units are more factions than parties. The labor party embraces men of all sorts, from conservatives to anarchists. Some are labor men, some are socialists, and a cleavage goes on continually. The common opinion abroad, being unfavorable to the labor party, it affects the importation of capital into Australia.

"We are not worrying over the threatened repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act," said C. H. Gram, president of the Portland Federation of Labor, recently. "Let the Chamber of Commerce and others favorable to Chinese immigration state the matter all they like. Nothing can be done until congress meets, and the laboring people of the country will keep their eyes open in the meantime. We are not doing anything in the matter just now, but we rely on the sentiment of the people should the question be brought before congress. The people of the United States are not going to submit to the repeal of the exclusion laws."

A branch of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League has been organized at Los Angeles, with a large number of representative societies, and arrangements are in progress to hold a mass meeting in the southern metropolis in the near future. President Treimoe will most likely go to Los Angeles to address that meeting. Similar arrangements are being made at Seattle. Secretary Yoell has information that many employers in this city are discharging their Japanese help and filling their places with white men and women.

Everywhere the struggle for the day of rest is going on. We learn from L'Eglise Libre that the friends of Sunday observance in Switzerland recently addressed to the federal military department a petition in the interest of the family and of the public welfare, the soldiers should have more complete rest and freedom to attend a religious service every Sunday. A similar report was received from the department. It was said that there was good ground for the request, and declared itself ready to accede to it as fully as possible.

Last week the employees of the New Westminster branch of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, who were on strike, were addressed by Mr. J. Bunten, managing director of the company, who is leaving for England. The address was read by Mr. D. J. Stuart, president of the local Strikers' Union. It referred to the open-minded, just and generous attitude of Mr. Bunten to the employees. At the conclusion of the address Mr. W. Dunlop, the senior employee of the company, presented Mr. Bunten with a handsome tea service of five pieces. Mr. Bunten in acknowledgment it gave him to look back over their friendly relations. An address was also presented by Mayor Kearney, expressing the appreciation in which he was regarded by the Royal City corporation.

Trouble with the Marine Engineers' Association has resulted in the Pacific Coast Steamship Company withdrawing the steamer Ramona from the Seattle-Vancouver run for an indefinite period. The association demands that the company place an additional engineer on the Ramona, claiming that as she has a deep draught she should carry three engineers, whereas she only carries two. General Agent J. E. Pharo, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, stated that he considered the demands of the association to be unreasonable, inasmuch as the Ramona was not making deep sea voyages, and her run to Vancouver required only about ten hours, and that her schedule is so arranged that the crew has nearly two whole days' rest every week. He also stated that H. Wolford, of the association, made the demand that a third engineer be employed on the Ramona, but Mr. Pharo refused to comply, and the Ramona has been tied up at pier A and her crew paid off.

According to figures compiled by R. A. Gellogge, secretary of the Western Pine Shippers' Association, the lump sum of \$51,691 is paid out monthly in Spokane to the employees of the various lumbering plants in business there. There are a number of lumbering firms in Spokane, which have no plants there, but which have heavy payrolls in surrounding towns, maintaining only offices in the city, but the figures given above apply only to the actual payrolls of companies sawing wood in Spokane. This money is paid to 901 men, the average salary being a little more than \$57 a month for each employee. Figuring on the basis of five people to the family, and giving Spokane credit for 70,000 in

habitants, over six per cent. of the population of this city derives its sustenance directly from the lumbering mills of Spokane. This makes the lumbering the second industry in importance in the city; the only branch of business here which provides bread and butter to more people being the railroads. These, it is estimated, sustain between 8,000 and 9,000 men, women and children.

The following interesting questions by Ralph Smith, M. P., asked in the House, is taken from Hansard: Mr. Smith (Nanaimo) asked: (1) The Allen Labor Act has been declared by Judge Anglin to be ultra vires of the Dominion parliament? (2) Does the government concur in this judgment? (3) What action, if any, does the government propose taking, and when, to determine the rights of the Dominion as to pass legislation of this character? (4) Can an appeal be taken from the judgment of the court?

5. What bearing has Judge Anglin's judgment upon (a) the Chinese exclusion legislation; (b) the powers of Dominion health officers to exclude Chinese immigrants from Canada; (c) the power of the Dominion to detain, punish and deport poachers in Canadian waters? (6) Has the whole act been declared ultra vires? If so, why not? (7) Has the government yet determined upon introducing amendments to the act? (8) Has any counsel been appointed to represent the interests of organized labor with the Pere Marquette case? If so, who?

Mr. Fitzpatrick: Some of the provisions of that act have been declared ultra vires. The government does not agree in that judgment, and it is our intention to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal. I do not think it necessary to say what effect that judgment might have with respect to other legislation on this question. As far as the proceedings are concerned, the Dominion of Canada will be represented by Mr. Shepley, of Toronto, and by Mr. Newcombe, deputy minister of justice. I do not know of any other interest affected at present.

The story of a rare practical experiment to co-operate labor is the story of a laborer under that name, but known for itself, told by C. H. Quinn in the May Review of Reviews. "Polishers' Union No. 113, of Rochester, New York, was organized in the spring of 1902 by the polishers employed at the Eastman Kodak factory. Demands of the union were refused by Manager Frank A. Brownell. A strike followed. Mr. Brownell suggested that the men start a shop of their own. He offered them a room in the factory building and gave them his work when their bid was as low as that of other shops.

"The union decided to adopt Mr.

Brownell's suggestion. Thirty-four workmen subscribed for one \$100 share each, and the total represented the capital stock of the business started. Well, and the co-operative concern prospered. The company was in the open field for business, and secured the Eastman work only when its bids were as low as those of its competitors. After two years and a half what is the condition of the experiment? From 34 owners the 34 shares of stock have gradually gravitated into the hands of five of the original shareholders. But that is not the most significant phase of the matter. In the beginning the stockholders were radical union men. Now the five who own the entire stock are advocating for the open shop. They refuse absolutely to deal with the polishers' union. When the latter urged its rules the five owners declared they would close their plant before they would be dictated to by the union.

"It is evident that the open shop is more profitable for the employer, else why should the ones in the experiment so change their views? Did they not demonstrate human nature? The feeling of the employers is that the union is a steal upon them as the balance of power came into their hands wrought the gradual change in their minds and completely shifted their point of view. They refused absolutely to deal with the stockholders was reduced to 21. The causes of the change in ownership were many, and were such as would occur in a similar experiment the world over. The stockholders of the co-operative company, besides the dividends on the stock, control of the co-operative company's affairs was vested at the start, in a board of nine directors, chosen from the working stockholders. The president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary. All complaints were referred to a shop committee of three, whose dictum was final. The board of directors selected the shop foreman, who served until replaced by another choice of the board.

"As the original co-operators sold their shares to other stockholders it became necessary to hire men to take the place of the sellers who had left. Some who sold their stock remained at work as the employees of their former partners. Thus, there are now a former president and other ex-officers working at the bench. The present owners of the 34 shares of stock are doing a good business, and feel independent enough to fix their own scale of wages and tell the union that they will run an open shop if they want it."

Secretaries of unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Chickens for Profit

A Cedar Hill Chicken Ranch That Pays Well—Pure Blood Stock the Favorites.

In discussing the question of profit from keeping fowls, the most convincing argument must always be the personal experience of those who are engaged in the business. Mr. B. D. Moore has been engaged in raising chickens for over a quarter of a century and has made much profit therefrom so that anything he may say may be considered reliable. His farm at Cedar Hill contains a well-thrived acre of rich garden land where he engages in mixed farming, but his hobby is chicken raising.

The Henney. containing four hundred laying hens is conveniently laid out at the back and on one side of the house so that the birds may be constantly under his eye. In order to keep a supply of select pullets he raises and breeds a few hundred of which he sells for broiling purposes, with the exception of a few of the best of the former which are kept for breeding.

Mr. Moore is a firm believer in pure blood stock, of which he has four distinct breeds: Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, and Black Minorcas. The Barred Rock is his favorite. He considers this the most useful general purpose hen and at the same time the hardest to breed. This makes it interesting from the fancier's point of view. Although Mr. Moore is a utilitarian, he delights in raising a first prize bird, especially if it is of his favorite breed. Next to the Rock in favor is the Brown Leghorn, a lighter bird but a splendor-laying.

On the Question of Profit. Mr. Moore has figures to back up his statements. By keeping strict account he has proved that he makes a profit of \$600 a year clear from his four hundred hens and their progeny. In order to do this it is necessary to give a good deal of time and attention to the work. As of time and attention, care and systematic attention paid, while neglect means loss. Chickens must be fed regularly and given the right sort of food if the best results would be obtained.

Feeding. Every second or third morning this flock is breakfasted on boiled potatoes mixed with cracked corn, containing 15 mixed barley, 15 oats, 15 wheat-bran, and 20 of corn. This food is mixed with milk, skimmed of course. Besides this they are given a plentiful supply of green food—grass, cabbage or anything convenient. For the breeding pens this green food is chopped. In winter mangold and cabbage supply the place of grass. The grain is always thrown among litter, in feeding, in order that the hens may scratch at it and deal and keep it in form, as we humans would say of ourselves.

Yarding and Housing. The chickens are kept quite separate from the laying hens with the cockerels and pullets in separate pens. Mr. Moore believes in the system of yarding the laying hens, although he has not adopted the plan himself to any large extent. He says there is always a gain of from fifteen to twenty per cent. in eggs by yarding a few in a pen instead of allowing a hundred or more to run together. For breeding purposes he selects the best pullets as well as the best cock, allowing ten pullets to a cock in the heavy breeds, such as the Rocks, and twelve to fifteen Leghorns to one male bird.

Mr. Moore uses a number of different hen houses; small ones with handles for carrying, larger ones divided into sections with separate yards; and the large open house for the large flocks of layers. His favorite house is one with everything inside movable. Beneath the roosts is a sloping place with handles which are the nests in movable boxes. Here is nothing that cannot easily be cleaned, yet the nests are in the dark, for the hen loves to lay in a dark place. There are windows in the front covered with wire mesh, which can be opened or closed at the time during the summer. The roosts are the regulation three inches wide.

Pests and Enemies. The worst pests on this farm, as on almost all others to be avoided are lice, fleas, rats and crows. Lice and fleas are kept away by having everything thoroughly clean. Once a year everything is washed with hot lime, and from time to time coal oil is used on the roosts and boxes. Tobacco leaf is kept all the time in the nesting boxes and the utmost vigilance used to detect any unwelcome visitors and to destroy them instantly.

Crows will steal young chicks if they are allowed to wander far, and rats invade the premises now and then. In order to destroy the latter Mr. Moore pours dissolved strychnine upon boiled wheat and places small quantities where it will be out of reach of everything else. He

has found this much more effective than "rough on rats" or any other preparation sold by druggists. When a few have been killed the others will vacate the premises.

Speaking of poultry shows, Mr. Moore thought they were an excellent institution, in fact, the only means of keeping up a high standard of excellence, but he would like to see a change in the method of awarding prizes. So one per cent. of birds should be allowed to take more than one prize. In making this restriction there would be a gain in the number of exhibitors, in the number of those receiving prizes, and consequently in the general interest taken in the exhibition.

In conclusion, the fact was emphasized that there could be a good living made from chickens by anybody who went about the work methodically and kept a few hundred hens at a sure profit of from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half per hen, and this with little hard work. He would have to buy his grain feed but he would have plenty of room to grow his mangold, cabbage and other green food.

Besides his poultry, Mr. Moore is interested in fruit growing. He has in his garden an apple tree, "King of No York" from which he has one season picked thirty-five boxes of fruit. He also takes first prize for snow apples every year. Raspberries are a favorite and most productive fruit, the difficulty of picking being overcome by growing unusually fine berries.

POULTRY BULLETINS ISSUED. Three bulletins containing useful information for the poultryman are being issued by the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa.

Bulletin No. 7 is a rewritten and revised edition of "Profitable Poultry Farming" (No. 6), and contains chapters on (1) Incubation, (2) Brooding, (3) The Chicken Trade, (4) Selection of Suitable Breeds, (5) Caring for Market, (6) Preparing Chickens for Market, (7) Marketing, (8) Some Station Work, (9) The Egg Trade, (10) The Flock, (11) Feeds for Poultry, (12) Trap Nests.

Bulletin No. 8, "Farmers' Poultry House," a pamphlet of 15 pages, treats of the needs, location and essentials of a poultry house for the farm and gives plans of seven good poultry houses used in Canada. Statistics of the value of poultry in Canada, divided into provinces with quantities exported, etc., are included.

Bulletin No. 9, "Diseases and Parasites of Poultry," also a pamphlet of 15 pages, describes the various diseases affecting poultry with the treatment adopted by successful poultry men.

Any or all of these bulletins may be had on application to F. C. ELFPORD, Chief of the Poultry Div., Ottawa, Ont.

OUR COUNTRY VILLAGES.

Over the whole length and breadth of the land, in the remotest of our villages, the countryman sees, and is perfectly aware, that his own home-village is a thing of beauty. Unfortunately, however, for the beauties of England, the last ten or twelve years have seen the countryman's village, and the village of our country villages. Dealing with this subject, a writer in the Spectator says: "Instances could be found in hundreds where their charm has been wholly or in part destroyed. The village, and what may be termed the 'settlers,' who, pleased with the country surroundings, and entirely indifferent to the preservation of the general tone and character of the old houses and cottages, have run up the cheapest and ugliest villas and bungalows around and among the village homes of the past. These sometimes pretentious, yet small, more often only common, and frequently built in brick terraces, like those which are being built in the lovely village of Pangbourne, for example, are of the type which we are accustomed to see in the outskirts of large towns, and in the fourth-class suburbs of London. Such a change in the slope of the village, and the surrounding scene, is a most depressing; for when the surroundings are allowed to go out of repair, there is a peculiar squalor about the brick 'box,' with its broken garden rails, its roofed chicken houses, and its rattle with overhanging eaves, the old-fashioned cottage even when dilapidated. Most people can cite some examples of spoiled villages in their own neighborhood. But the extent and danger of the menace are better understood when a motor ride is under-

What Shall We Teach

Science and the Humanities

Much interesting comment has been excited by (1) Prof. Ray Lankester's lecture at Oxford last week on "Nature and Man," and (2) Lord Acton's list of the "Best Hundred Books," published in the Pall Mall Magazine for July. The lecture has been the theme of some rather angry correspondence in the Times, for the professor declares that the humanities will no longer be taught in the future. There are some things—lectures among them—that suffer from attempts at condensation.

Prof. Ray Lankester's contention seems to be that the knowledge and control of Nature being "man's destiny and his greatest need," the chief subject of education, both in school and college, should be a knowledge of Nature as set forth in physics, chemistry, geology, and biology. In fact, he would wish to see the classical and historical scheme of education entirely abandoned, and its place taken by a scheme of education in the knowledge of Nature. If the ancient universities set the example, "Ancient Law" would follow suit, and the results would be apparent in the greater efficiency of the governing class of the country. The Spectator (June 17) observes: "Prof. Ray Lankester may be right, but we cannot see how the wholesale elimination from the educational system of all influences that tend to build up character is likely to improve the breed of politicians, statesmen, administrators, or the learned professions. Physics, chemistry, geology, and biology untempered by the humanities will no more produce a Lord Cromer than they will produce a Huxley."

Lord Acton's list of the "Hundred Best Books" was prepared in 1883 for Mrs. Drew, Gladstone's daughter. It includes only some half-a-dozen English books, among them Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," Newman's "Theory of Development," Darwin's "Origin of Species," Maine's "Ancient Law," and Mill's "System of Logic." In preparing the list, Lord Acton stated that he had in view an English youth "whose education is finished, who knows common things, and is not taught or professes to be a scholar. He chooses books which would 'give force, and fulness, and clearness, and sincerity, and independence, and elevation, and generosity, and serenity to his mind,' so that the youth might, among other things, 'learn to stand himself against the charm of literary beauty and talent.'" Mr. Clement Shorter's comment is that nothing really matters, so far as books are concerned, but this charm which is here so ruthlessly proscribed. The Manchester Guardian (Tuesday) says: "We do not suppose that anyone will ever attempt to read through Lord Acton's hundred best books. A man might as well read better—read through an encyclopedia."

taken through the Southern and Home Counties. These buildings are probably less comfortable than many of the old cottages, and far less so than the small timber-and-plaster country houses, built two or three centuries ago, of which the old county towns of Kent and Sussex can show any number of examples."

FOR THE CARE OF THE SKIN

nothing is better than a regular and daily use of

SIMON POWDER AND SOAP With same perfume. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.



Perfect Sleep

Women Who Are Free From Female Ills Sleep Soundly

Points to the Cause

How many women are troubled with insomnia! How few, alas, habitually sleep the night through and rise refreshed. If you can't sleep it is because your nerves will not let your body rest. Women's nervous troubles come from female diseases. Their delicate organism is a network of intricate nerves. No woman can suffer from female irregularities without eventually ruining her nervous system. Get rid of female disease and the perfect sleep of childhood will return.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cures all female troubles and restores nerve equilibrium and brings sound, restful, healthful, natural sleep. Thus does this wonderful remedy operate to bring health to suffering women.

Wakefulness and Nervousness Cured

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Owing to the general enfeebled condition of my system, combined with extreme nervousness, caused by female weakness, I was a great sufferer from sleeplessness, and I tried many medicines without receiving any benefit. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as it had restored her to health. I did so, and in a week I was sleeping well at night, which I had not been able to do for six months previous. My appetite returned, my color improved, and I am as well as any one could wish to be after taking your Vegetable Compound only four weeks. I think your medicine is a wonder for women.

Mrs. ETTIE RESNUT, 58 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured more women of female diseases than any other medicine in the world. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. She will write you a personal letter if you tell her about your case.

Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

Taking Effect Tuesday, June 20th, 1905.

BETWEEN VICTORIA, SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

| Leave Victoria. | Leave Koenig's (Shawnigan Lake). |
|---|--|
| 9:00 a. m., 2:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. Sunday | 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m. |
| 9:00 a. m., 8:10 p. m. Monday | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |
| 9:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m. Tuesday | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |
| 9:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. Wednesday | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |
| 9:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m. Thursday | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |
| 9:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m. Friday | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |
| 9:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. Saturday | 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. |

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE and return, \$1.00. Ten-Trip Family Tickets, \$2.50 each. FOR SUNDAYS ONLY, 50c. return.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM and return, 50c. Ten-Trip Family Tickets, \$1.75 each. FOR SUNDAYS ONLY, 35c. return.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Dist. Frt. & Pass. Agt

CHEAPSIDE

| FRUIT JARS | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Pints..... | \$.80 |
| Quarts..... | 1.00 |
| ½ Gallon..... | 1.35 |
| FRUIT JAR RINGS | |
| 3 Dozen for..... | .25 |
| JELLY GLASSES | |
| Dozen..... | .60 |
| Granite Fruit Kettles all Sizes | |
| RELiance STEEL RANGES | |
| at | 35.00 |

Geo. Powell & Co. 127 Government St.

The Tye Copper Co.

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Smelting Works at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island
OLERMONT LIVINGSTON, DUNCANS STATION, General Manager
THOS. KIDDIE, LADYSMITH, Smelter Manager

SPORTSMEN! ATTENTION!

In about seven weeks the open season for Grouse, Deer and Ducks will begin. Do Not Delay until the last moment to look over your Firearms. We have special tools for rebarreling shotguns barrels, and executing any kind of repair work. Satisfaction guaranteed. REPAIRING FIREARMS OUR SPECIALTY.

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The fats and oils must be perfectly pure and at every stage of the process the soap must come up to Sunlight standard. It cleanses your clothes perfectly, makes your blankets soft and fluffy, does not destroy your most dainty linens or injure your hands.



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